GERMANY

MÜNCHEN

BUILDERS
PAUL BÖHMER
BAUUNTERNEHMUNGEN
München 19, Aiblingerstr. 2. Tel. 61600
Ausführung von
Neu- und Umbauarbeiten jeder Art

PLAUEN i. V.

INSURANCE of Every Kind
WILLY RAMMIG
Versicherungen aller Art
KRAUSENSTR. 2. III. Tel. 3865

Stadtpark-Restaurant
"TENNERA"
Beliebte Familieneinkehrstätte
Inh. Rosa Meyer
Plauen Telefon 1485

STETTIN

FURNITURE DEALERS
MÖBELHAUS
CARL SCHMIDT
nur Frauenstr. 32 und 28. Tel. 30464

STUTTGART

FRL. ANNA KAUFMANN
Schwarenbergstr. 87 Tel. 40010
RUHIGES HEIM
für kürzeren oder längeren Aufenthalt.
Christliche Wissenschafter willkommen!
Quiet home for rest and study.
Christian Scientists welcome!

ULM a. D.

GROCERIES
KOLONIALWAREN—LEBENSMITTEL
in bester Qualität
empfiehlt
GEORG HUBER
Ulm a.D. Glasgasse

CONFECTIONERS
KONDITOREI und CAFE GINDELE
Ulm a.D. Langestrasse
empfiehlt sich in erstklassigen
Konditoreierzeugnissen

HOSIERY GLOVES
EMIL RAAD
Frauenstrasse
Spezialgeschäft in
Modewaren, Damenstrümpfen
Handschuhen, Kurzwaren

Ladies' Dress Materials
ANNA MÜLLER
Ulm. a.D. Langestrasse 31
Fachgeschäft für Damenstoffe
Reste und Partiewaren

FANCY-WORK
E. & W. FRANTZ
Ulm. a.D. Langestrasse 27
Werkstätte und Spezialgeschäft feiner
Woll- und Handarbeiten

PRINTERS
Buchdruckerei Oskar Wanner
Neu-Ulm, Offenhauserstr. 11. Tel. 7313
Drucksachen für Industrie, Handel,
Gewerbe, Vereine und Private

WUPPERTAL-ELBERFELD

Baedecker
Buch-, Kunsthandlung und Antiquariat
Herzogstr. 33 Fernspr. 23318
Booksellers and Art Dealers

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

KLEERMAKER - TAILOR
DAMES COSTUUMS.....F. 50
HEEREN COSTUUMS.....F. 50
F. G. BANNING
Waldeck Pyrmontkade 84

C. J. COELAND
(BROKER)
Effecten - Coupons
Administraties
Assuranties - Safe Deposit
Anna Paulownaplein 3 Tel. 337284
's Gravenhage, The Hague

WASSENAAR

WASSENAAR near THE HAGUE
Klein Hoefyzerlaan 1 Tel. 716910
HOME FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
"DE LEEUWERIK"
Central heating, running cold and hot water.
If desired, skilled nursing available.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia, C. - Bandoeng
Kloosterlinnen
Sterk en Koel
80 c.M. breed F. 0.52
240 c.M. breed F. 1.45
260 c.M. breed F. 1.60
per El.
Household Linen

NORWAY

OSLO

P. SIMONSEN
TORVET 9, OSLO
GROCERIES
ESTABLISHED 1857

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
BOOKS - STATIONERY

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Myrstedts Mattkörna
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

J. F. BROMS & SON
15 NORRLANDSGATAN
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods,
Fruit, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc.
Specialty: Vegetables.

Tyra Jacobsons
MILLINERY SHOPS
15 Hornsgatan 18 Tel. 413110
36 Hornsgatan 36 Tel. 430510

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSING
SCHEELEGATAN 18 TEL. 507413

ASTRID AHLSTRÖM & CO.
MILLINERY SHOP
Always Latest Novelties
Biblioteksgatan 12 1st and 2nd floor

BOOKS
MAGAZINES—STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

GUSTAV ROOS
Färg-och Kemikalieaffär
Upplandsgatan 10 Tel. 673380, 412923
Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories
Frippa, Otto de Rose Soap

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Precious department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.
PUB
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78 - Stockholm

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

GROCERY SHOP
E. STUCKI-RICKLI
TAVELWEG 38.
PETER, CAILLER,
KOHLER CHOCOLATE

Seifen-Stübli
SOAP
Junkerngasse 3
Toilet Articles Perfumery
Nährpräparate Kinderpflege-Artikel
immer sehr vorteilhaft

STAUFFER & CO.,
DROGERIE BLAU
Schauplatzgasse 7, Bern.

MOSER & KOCH
Berner Molkerei
Engehaldenstrasse 8 — Telephon 22.325
Vollmilch, Frischmilch,
pasteurisiert Rahm
(DAIRY)

Furniture Bedding
Wohnungs-Einrichtungen
VISIT OUR EXPOSITIONS
Bern: Länggasstr. 12
Langenthal: Bahnhofstr. 30
KÄSER
H. Käser & Co. A. G.

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfèvrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

MEYER-MÜLLER
COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and
Linoleum

Couture
de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER-MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches
Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59 Founded 1868

WATCHES, GOLD and
SILVERWARE
LARGE ASSORTMENT
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

NEUZEITLICHE
DRUCKSACHEN
ein- und mehrfarbig
Druckerei O. Wehrlin & Cie
Monbijoustrasse 12 Tel. 34.638
PRINTERS

WORMSER
Zurich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

C. HEFTI
MODES
Special Service
Rue du Marché 51, 2nd floor, lift.
New installation, absolutely up-to-date

Ciolina u. Cie. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS,
READY-MADE GOWNS

ERNST STAUB
Möbel- und Tapezierergeschäft
39 Bollwerk 39
Tel. 24.796
(Furniture and Upholstering)

Flower Shop
FRAU C. BALLY
Bärenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

Splendide
Confectionery—Tea Room
Open Tuesday and Thursday evening.

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.-G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

Bett u. Polstermöbel
Beds and Upholstered Furniture
G. HÄNNI
ARCHIVSTR. 8 TEL. 36.132

Bäckerei-Conditorei
BAKERY
H. HOSTETTLER-MORET
AEGERTENSTR. 59 TEL. 23.810

Zentralheizungen
Sanitäre-Anlagen
Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Hoch - Schuhe
"Au Bock"
Marktgasse 13 Bern

VELOZENTRALE
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motorcycles, Cars
Repairs Promptly
and Efficiently Executed

BIEL

FRANZ KUHN
Papierhandlung en gros
(STATIONERY)
Nidaugasse 37 Tel. 42.55

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
PAUL AESCHLIMANN
Bahnhofstrasse 1. Tel. 2885

BÄCKEREI/KONDITOREI
FR. RÜFENACHT
TEA ROOM
Sesslerstr. 5.

Molkerei A. Hauri
Spezialhaus für feine
Milchprodukte
(Dairy)
Tel. 44.78 Privat: 28.25

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822.

Robert Chevallier
20 Rue du Marché, Terraillet
MAROQUINERIE
ARTICLES DE VOYAGES

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers
of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO., Ltd.
Interlaken-Grindelwald-Wengen

INTERLAKEN—Unterseen

MATERIALS
For Ladies', Gentlemen's
and Children's Clothing
Also material for household
use in well-known qualities
from
Fr. SCHNEIDER-STETTLER

LUCERNE

EMMA GUBLER
Wollwaren
Knitting Wools and Cottons
OBERGRUNDSTRASSE 3

NEUCHATEL

Books, Stationery
MME. SANDOZ-MOLLET
rue du Seyon 2 Tel. 18.04

Nouvelles Galeries Bernard
Rue du Bassin and St. Maurice
Chaussures, Maroquinerie,
Chemiserie pour Messieurs
FOOTWEAR

EMILE GOSTELY
ARCHITECT
Plans - Devis - Expertises
Rue Matile 41 Tel. 113

G. Wuillemmier & Cie.
Rue St. Honore 12
Laiterie du Lac
Beurre - Fromages
Charcuterie de campagne
DAIRY

ST. GALLEN

Lingerie Elegante
Alfred Naef
First Class
Knitted Goods
SCHÖNAUSTR. 73 TEL. 3392

Oil and Central Heating
Installation of Sanitary
Apparatus, Boilers
KÖPP
MAX KÖPP
Offers and Estimates
Free of Charge
Vonwilstr. 25 Tel. 1752

Best Quality
SHOES
Schuhhaus Schneider & Co.
Goliatgasse 5 Established 1832

DAMENHÜTE
Hohenstein
POSTSTRASSE 19

STEFFISBURG b/Thun

Papeterie und Buchhandlung
(Stationery and Bookshop)
TSCHAGGELAR
FULLFEDERHALTER

Artistic Shop
WERKSTUBE
L. EIGENMANN
MARKTGASSE 30

THUN

W. & H. GRAF
BALLIZ 34
TEL. 37.62
Flower and Vegetable Seeds,
Fertilizer, Bulbs.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH

DREYER
SPECIAL
ESTABLISHMENT
for
HAIR-DYEING
and
PERMANENT
WAVING
Zürich 6
Seilbahn
Rigiviertel
Telefon
64.011
First-class service

Beutter
HIGH CLASS
FOOTWEAR
Bellevueplatz - Paradeplatz

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Sanitäre Anlagen, Neuanlagen,
Reparaturen, Techn. Beratungen
ROBERT BLUM
Sempacherstrasse 71, Zürich Tel. 41159
CENTRAL HEATING

C. ZELLWEGER & Co.
RENNWEGTOR
ZÜRICH
Drapery, Novelties in
WOOLEN, SILK AND COTTON

MEYER-BUCK
Schiffände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to
Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and
Fine Colour Printers
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
Phone 2-5164, Cape Town. Box 868

A. F. HONEYMAN
MERCHANT TAILOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor Mades
to Measure
89 St. George's St. (Opp. Cape Argus Office)

YOUNG'S
PROVISION STORES (Prop.) Ltd.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of
town and suburbs.
RINSO

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO. Ltd.
Head Office for South Africa: Commercial Union Buildings, 88-90, St. George's St., Cape Town
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth
and Johannesburg

DURBAN

West Street, Durban
John Orr & Co.
DURBAN and MARITZBURG
New Stocks Arrive by Mail
to Replenish Our Thirty
Departments.
Every Clothing Item for
Women, Children and Men

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Battery Charging and
Car Electrical Repairs
52 Aliwal Street
Phone 3236 Tel.: Add. Smithbat.

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily—Always
Durban & District
Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries and Household
Requisites
209 PINE STREET Phone Cen. 3055

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
W. W. STEVENS
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Ground Fl.)
West Street, Telephone 2180
Expert in Permanent Waving from 30/-

MILLAR BROS.
(Masons & Cartwright)
FLORISTS
Nurserymen and Seedsmen
Bouquet and Floral Decorations
349 West Street Phone 2103
Manageress Res. Phone 8155

FOR HENWOODS ALL
House, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Requisites
Telephone 3381

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

For your next Frock go to
London and Paris Fashions
(MISS BECK)
Charming French Dresses
and English Tailormades
Heath's Bldgs. Phone Cent. 4376
Cor. Von. Brandis and Pritchard Sts.

JNO. W. QUINN & Co. Ltd.
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS
and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs.
May we have the pleasure of serving you.
Phones 387 and 388 Central

CAMPBELL'S GARAGE
All Classes General and
Electrical Repairs
OIL—PETROL
COR. ALBERT and DELVERS STREETS
PHONE CENT. 7170

MARIE'S
Hairdressing Saloon and Beauty Parlour
For Service and Satisfaction
Marlborough House, 51a Eloff Street
Doornfontein • Phone 443213

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

For Quality For Value
Brinnon's
Everything for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris
organisation
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class
Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and
Birthday Cakes
our specialty
Finest ingredients and
no substitutes used.
"Fanny"
Box 6818 Phone C 2142/3
96 Pritchard Street.

Marie Lynch & Co.
Ladies' Costumiers and Outfitters.
Carlton Hotel Buildings
P. O. Box 2632 Eloff Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

FASHION JEWELRY
For Day and Evening Wear
at
SOWDENS
P. O. Box 177—MARITZBURG—Phone 3192

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oil, Tyres
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

CHRISTIE'S
Café-de-Luxe
Specialists in Catering for Weddings,
Dances, etc. Reception Room for Hire
204 CHURCH STREET Phone 2639

PRETORIA

Patents and Trade Marks
MACROBERT
& DE VILLIERS
Registered Patent and
Trade Mark Agents
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES, Pty., Ltd.
NEW ARCADE
High Class Booters
The very latest in Men's,
Ladies' and Children's Footwear

Trenan & McCraw
NEW ARCADE
Men's High Class Outfitters
The New Store, with New Ideas
in Men's Clothing

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
22 CLIFFORD AVENUE
Y. U. 2271 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

NOCK & KIRBY'S
"Sydney's Specialty
Hardware Stores"
417-21 also 188-194a George Street
Sydney

CARPET
CLEANING
BEATING SHAMPOOING
10% Reduction to Monitor Readers
G. C. Singleton & Co.
Melb. F. 5619 Syd. B. 3788

MOFFATS PRINTERY
TELEPHONE B 4307
256 GEORGE ST SYDNEY
QUALITY PRODUCTION

PHOTO-ENGRAVING ART
COMPANY LIMITED
Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
CENTRAL BUILDINGS, 69 WILLIAM ST. SYDNEY, N.S.W.
Telephone FI151 (three lines)

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

ACME
CARDBOARD BOX
MANUFACTURERS Ltd.
W. T. KEEN
362 CROWN ST. PHONE FL1066

TELEPHONE: B-2004
JULIE RASBORSEK'S
RESTAURANT
GROUND FLOOR, 175 PITT STREET
Between King Street and G. P. O.
British and Continental Cooking
Open From 8:45 a. m. till 8 p. m.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

The HOOVER
It Beats
As It Sweeps
As It Cleans
Authorized
Distributors
in All States
JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

STUDEBAKER
Studebaker
Distributors for N. S. W.
SNEDDONS MOTORS
LIMITED
258-262 CASTLEREAGH STREET
TELEPHONES
Office | M 4237
Sales | 2 lines
Service L 2781
Service Station
PARRAMATTA RD.
Nr. Missenden Rd.
CAMPERDOWN

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture
Warehousemen
Removalists and
Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing
cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

KINGS CROSS STORES
64 DARLINGHURST ROAD
HIGH GRADE GROCERY
ANDREW FISH
F. 3460. For instant service let
us ring you for your order.
We deliver all eastern suburbs.
Underwood
Deviled Ham
For Picnics and
School Lunches

HORDERN BROTHERS.
GENERAL DRAPERS.
FURNISHERS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Outfitters, etc.

Visit our Delightful
FLORENTINE RESTAURANT
PITT & GEORGE STS. SYDNEY

Commercial
Union Assurance
Company Ltd.
OF LONDON
Fire and Marine Funds exceed
£60,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Street, Sydney

A. E. RICHARDS
17a Pitt Street, Sydney
Near Quay Ph. B4661
PRINTER, ETC.

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S
LEADING
SHOE
RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Central Square
George Street West, Broadway, Newtown
and Parramatta

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4926

Paulléas'
Australia's largest and best
Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners
and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

Miss Lovenberg
Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings
and Renovations
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street Sydney Tel. M 2346

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID
JONES'
Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year
SYDNEY
CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH & MARKET STS.

ANTHONY
HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING
AT THEIR
FAMOUS LOW PRICES
"The Senior Store," Sydney

Typing and
Duplicating Service
Circulars, Manuscript, Reports, etc.
MISS BETTY FRENCH
Grd. Floor 28 Martin Place Tel. BW 6268

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Finney's
BRISBANE
THE BIG CITY STORE
IN QUEEN STREET
FOR DRAPERY, CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES
FAMOUS FOR LOW PRICES
For QUALITY, for SERVICE

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street, East, South Brisbane
Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, Garages.
Ph. J2847 MRS. CARLETON, Proprietress

CENTRAL PARKING
GARAGE PTY. LTD.
116 Adelaide Street—Two Doors From
First Church of Christ Scientist, Brisbane
for Your Convenience
All Motor Service Requirements
and Parking
Open Day and Night, also Sundays
PHONE B 9690

INSURANCE
Fire Marine Accident
British Traders' Insurance
Company Limited
Equitable Life Bldg., Queen St., Brisbane
A. Frank Isley Herbert Burnis
Director Acting Branch Manager
Established 1883

OVERELLS' (Pty.) Ltd.
One of Queensland's
Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS' (Pty) Ltd.
THE VALLEY, BRISBANE
We Stock REDGOOD SHOES

Henry Dean & Sons Pty. Ltd.
ROMA STREET, BRISBANE
Agricultural Produce Merchants and
Commission Agents.
Poultry Farmers' requisites have special attention. We sell these lines wholesale and retail. Laying and growing mashes, Chick food of all varieties, lowest possible prices, best quality.
TRY THE GOODS

G. J. GRICE, Ltd.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane
Piano, Radio and Music Warehouse
Gramophones, Rolls, Records
Sheet Music. All Musical Supplies.

Phone B4460—After 7 P. M., M2302
LUCY'S
HATS FROCKS
126 Adelaide Street, Brisbane
(Opp. Finney's)
Late Manageress Lucy Secor

A. SPARKES PTY. LTD.
QUALITY BUTCHERS
Leichardt St., Brisbane
PHONE B2261

"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: P. Stolp, G. Van Dieslen
and I. Perrow
1st Floor Hepworth's Buildings
79 Pritchard Street

ADIE AND CO.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Latest Styles
Moderate Prices
Corner Jeppe and Joubert Streets

A. & G. FINLAYSON
TAILORS
Men's Complete Outfitters
Take Advantage of Our Cash Order System
Address, 62-64 Queen Street, Brisbane

VICTORIA

GEELONG

Bryant & Lane
210-214 Ryrie Street, Geelong
Ladies' Tailors
Frock and Corset Specialist

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
H. A. TOMKINS
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

GEORGETTE Pty. Ltd.
256 Collins Street
IMPORTED HATS
and FROCKS
Special Cash Dept.
Central 6733

Well Tailored—
and Assured!
GOTAL MOVITZ
CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston St. F-2211
SUITS and COSTUMES
from £6.6.0

DECORATION
and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK RD. S.E.2

Expert Hair & Beauty
Attention Is Assured
Monitor Readers at
Nicholas Bldgs. 37 Swanston Street F. 2794
PETERSON
HAIR SHOPPE

THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
GIFT-NOVELTIES,
LAMPS AND SHADES,
TEA AND DINNER SETS
COLORED GLASS AND POTTERY BOWLS
"Over the Wattle" 374 Little Collins St.

YOUR HAIR
IS SO IMPORTANT!
Let Me Help You!
Miss Fegent
The Waldorf
CAPITOL HOUSE
SWANSTON STREET TEL. C. 3061

Ronalds
Central
for Flowers!
229 Collins Street
Next to "Age" Office

BOOK
LOVERS'
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261

RICHARDS
SHOES
CEN. 10381
117 Elizabeth St.
MELBOURNE
(Next McEwans)
WE STOCK
REDGOOD
FOOTWEAR

A. Peace Security
M. Provision
P. Advice from
A. A. GIBSON W 2786
Consulting Representative
SOCIETY
343 L. Collins St. Phones F5371, L2933

HYDE PARK
LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD.
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING
By WEIGHT
Tel. U. 9966
26 Howson St.
Malvern, S. E. 4

BE PROTECTED!
NEW ZEALAND
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Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

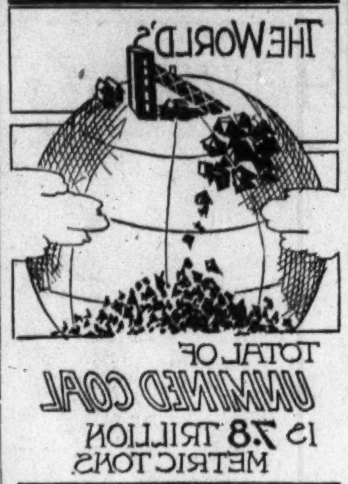
Following are new stations and changes in schedule of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science and is published in the Monitor as received. A complete list of these programs appears on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Missouri

Cape Girardeau—Wednesdays and Thursdays, May 15 and 16; June 12 and 13; July 10 and 11; Aug. 7 and 8; Sept. 4 and 5; 9 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The South Through A Windshield

6.

Busy, Beautiful Miami

MIAMI (pop. 110,625) was to be the first "restination" of our trip; so after reluctantly parting company with Palm Beach and its cozy little neighbor, Lake Worth, we were soon bowling along a fine level highway, clipping off the 67 miles down to the city of five letters, which might well be construed as meaning "my friend."

How we managed to escape lengthier stops at Delray Beach, Fort Lauderdale, and Hollywood, we just cannot say. But one thing sure, we have promised ourselves that there will be another trip—and it can't come too soon!

We had left New England on a Thursday morning in winter; and here it was Sunday afternoon—and summer. And little, if any, dent had been made in our purses; for the car expense for the three of us (including gas, oil, greasing, garages, inspection, washing, ferries and toll bridges) was only $34.20, from Boston to Miami—1647 miles.

As was invariably our custom we consulted our Journal and telephoned to inquire about Monitor-advertised hotels and eating places. Had we not been ahead of schedule at Jacksonville, we should have received a telegram there inviting us to be house guests at a palatial home just outside Miami, in Coral Gables! (Haste makes waste.)

It was still early afternoon, so our first dash was over to Miami Beach. And here I must submit a confession. We had seen pictures of the bathing beauties, in the rotogravure sections; and to our chilled Boston comprehension, this was just publicity. Surely, we had mused, the Chamber of Commerce must have taken some girls over to the beach, and after they had helped them off with their fur coats, photographed them between shivers. But I must faithfully report that on that early March Sunday afternoon, there were as many bathers on Miami Beach as I had ever seen sprawled out on Revere Beach in July!

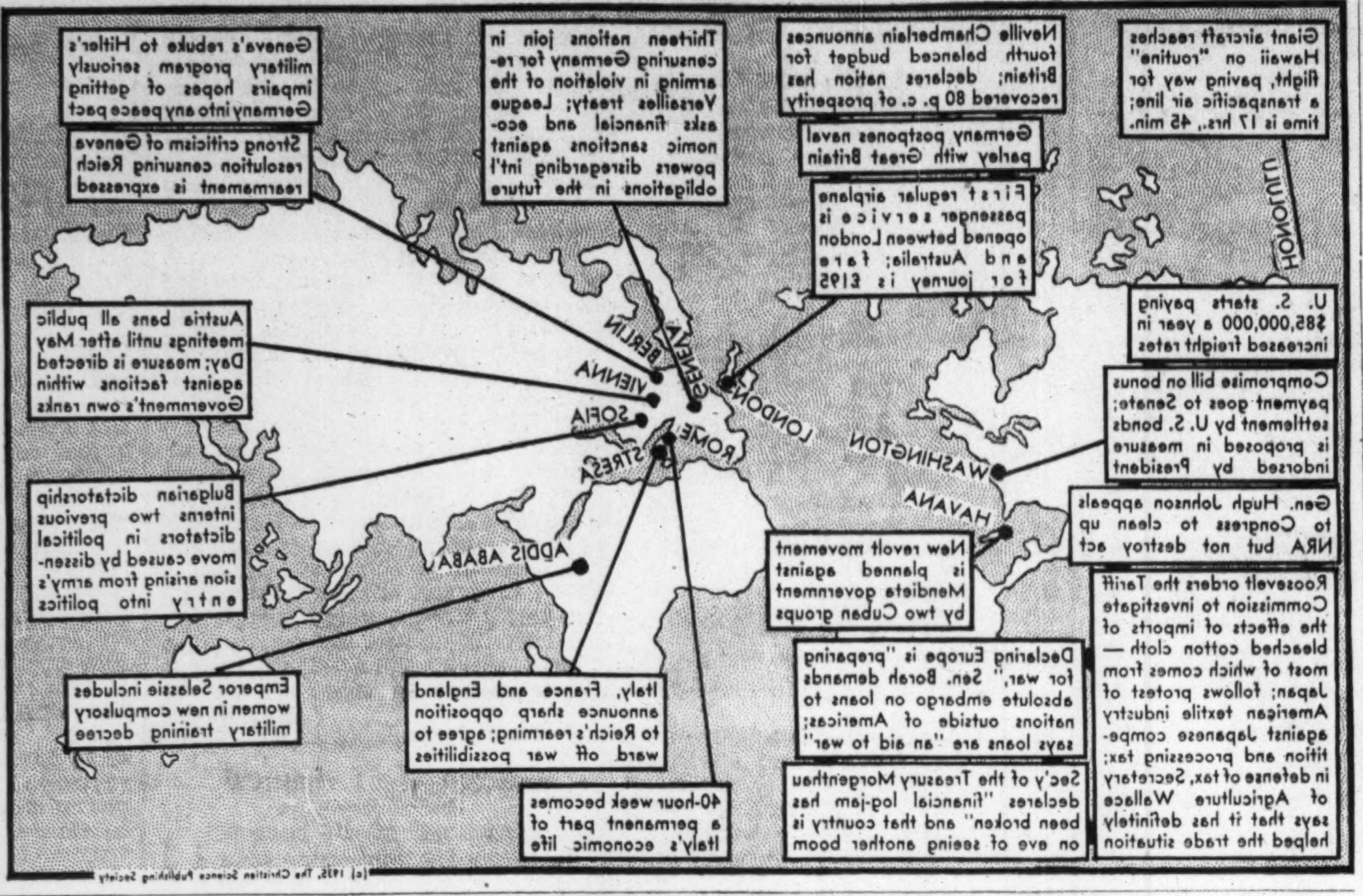
What a treat it was to walk about the next day and see men going to work carrying lunch boxes and tools; to see real, old-fashioned construction work; to see thousands of people spending money. The Miami Herald had just recorded its greatest circulation, and was proud to have risen to the rank of second among American newspapers for February advertising. We strolled through a gorgeous hotel at Coral Gables where $25 a day isn't top price; and it was running in high. We joined the well-to-do long enough to sip an orangeade at 30 cents and nibble a cheese sandwich at 45 cents; and walked out to the strains of a Hawaiian orchestra beguiling the hours of the swimmers in the magnificent pool.

In the main, however, food down there is absurdly cheap, if one will deny oneself tinsel and exclusiveness.—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued)

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance



(c) 1935, The Christian Science Publishing Society

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Puteoli

THE seaport known as Puteoli was situated on the Bay of Naples (on the western coast of Italy) and in the First Century A. D. it was famed alike for its excellent harbor and for its commercial activity. Roman writers such as Cicero and Suetonius inform us that one of its chief imports was grain from northern Egypt; so it is usual to assume that the ship which bore Paul and his companions from Melita (or Malta) to Puteoli, (Acts 28:11-13) and which had come originally from the Egyptian city of Alexandria—was bringing a cargo of grain to the Italian port. At Puteoli Paul found a small colony of Christians, and at their earnest request remained with them for a week before proceeding on his journey toward Rome (Acts 28:14). The name "Puteoli" means literally "sulphur springs."

For the Scrapbook

Jewels of Wisdom

The trials that those men do meet withal,
That are obedient to the heavenly call
Are manifold and suited to the flesh . . .
O let the pilgrims, let the pilgrims, then,
Be vigilant, and quit themselves like men.
—John Bunyan.

I must bear what is ordained with patience, being aware necessity doth front the universe with an invincible gesture.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

There is no duty we underrate so much as the duty of being happy.—R. L. Stevenson.

A decent boldness ever begets friends.—Dickens.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Archangel—Emphasis is required on the first and second syllables, ark'-ain'-jel.

Blaspheme—The accent is on the second syllable, blas-feem' (a short).

Blessed (I Peter 1:3; Rev. 14:13; Psalms 119:1, 2; Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 40, l. 31) Participial adjective, and pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Daniel — Dan'-yel (a short, e clipped-short).

Divest—The i is preferably long, di-vest'.

Ecclesiastes—The first e is short.

Effect, efface—Conforming to the general rule that vowels followed by a doubled consonant are short, the first e in these words is short, eh-fekt' (noun or verb), eh-face'.

Existence — Eg-zist'-ence (vowels short.)

Under the heading "ex-," the new Webster's does a creditable job in explaining when words beginning with this prefix should be sounded egz, and when eks. But, better play safe and look up each doubtful word, for the rule has rather more than the required number of exceptions.

Indestructible, necessity — The first e is quick-long as in create.

Nathanael — Four syllables, Na-than'-ay-el (first a as in sofa, second and short, third as in chaotic, e short).

Polycarp — Pol'-ih-karp (o and i short, a as in art).

Polycarp (A. D. 69-166) was a link between the apostles and the ecclesiastical writers who flourished at the end of the second century. Irenaeus wrote of hearing Polycarp "speak of his intercourse with John and the rest who had seen the Lord."

During a festival in Smyrna, in 166, a hue and cry was raised against Christians, and Polycarp sought refuge. He was betrayed, however, and efforts were made to make him "revile Christ." The pious martyr said: "Eighty and six years have I served him and he hath done me no wrong. How, then, can I speak evil of my king who saved me?" The fagots were lighted, and his noble work was crowned with a baptism of fire.

Preparatory—The e is sounded as in create.

"Right" (John 21:6) — Translates Greek dexios, "right" (applied to "side" or "hand," as that which usually takes), from dechomai, "to receive."

Saith—Seth (short e).

Scholastic—Sko.

Shekinah — She-ki'-na (e as in create, i long, a as in sofa).

The word is taken directly from the Hebrew shekinah, "the dwelling (of God)," and is employed in the sense of the "majesty and glory of the divine presence." The writers of the Targums (translations or paraphrases of the Old Testament), who wrote in the early years of the Christian era, used great care to mitigate the anthropomorphic expressions applied to God. Thus, when a local action of God was indicated in the Hebrew text (such as dwelling in a certain place, or being seen), the Targumists were careful to substitute some expression involving shekinah. For example, Exodus 29:45 is rendered in the Targum of Onkelos: "And I will cause my Shekinah to dwell among the children of Israel."

In other words, the Targumists endeavored to prove that it was not a corporeal deity which moved about from place to place and was observed, but that His presence was indicated by a cloud of glory, a visible effulgence symbolic of God's immanence.

Tenacity — Te-nas'-ih-ty (e as in create, a and i short).

Testimony—The o is long.

Transition—Preferably tran-zish'-un.

Zebedee—Zeb'-e-dee (first e short, second as in create).

What They Say

For Both

"The world is becoming as much the woman's home as it is the man's."—Eleanor Roosevelt.

One View

"There's plenty of wealth, but a rotten distribution of it."—Clarence Darrow.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

'Shoe Aprons'

DISCOVERING that many women must work about their kitchens preparing a hasty meal while wearing their best garments, a woman has begun to market a "shoe apron" made of heavy parchment paper; it fits over the shoes and prevents their being spotted or splashed by dripping milk, grease, etc. Protection has always been afforded for shirtwaist, skirt, or dress by means of the age-old kitchen apron, but shoes have been hitherto unprotected.

The new idea has been found to be most appealing, therefore profitable. Mrs. A. V. L.

Brevities

New Yorker: Many income-tax payers do not understand the purpose of those new pink slips. The Treasury is just trying to popularize its publication by adding a colored supplement.

San Francisco Chronicle: "Doctors may deduct for income tax purposes the cost of magazines kept in waiting rooms." But isn't this carrying 1908 business over into 1934?

Chicago Tribune: It may not be exactly true that you can go out to Kansas in the hot days of August and listen to the corn growing, but you can walk past any grocery store or butcher shop these days and be almost deafened by the queer, buzzing, jumping sounds you hear inside. That's the prices going up.

Quotation for Today

THE closer we get to trouble the smaller it grows.
—A. PHILLIPS

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rex

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wenatchee, Wash.

THERE is an old fable, among Kipling's stories, telling why dogs and cats are supposed to be enemies. This was the result of a vow made by one of the first dogs to one of the first cats that ever walked the "wild woods." Since that day, all proper dogs have been supposed to chase cats up trees; but like many other old stories, this one has a modern version—a true one.

The hero of the dog kingdom in this vicinity is Rex, a large, 11-year-old collie, which seems devoted to a noble and worthy cause, that of promoting peace.

Not only does Rex lovingly guard his own closest pal, a tiny gray kitten which rides on his back, chews on his big soft ears, and curls up in his long hair for a nap; but he also takes an interest in all cats, making a business of halting any dog that is in any way bothering a cat, even though it be a strange one. He also will separate two cats by forcing himself between them.

It makes no difference whose pets they are, or where the trouble is brewing, it is the accustomed role of Rex to promote peace and to keep a watchful eye on cats and dogs in general.

In Lighter Vein

—Ashington Collieries Magazine

"Now, if you don't be a good girl and take your milk I'll give it to the gentleman."

Just the Man

Sergeant: "Which of you have read books on polar exploration?"

Recruit (bookseller in civil life): "I have read Nansen's 'Through Night and Ice.'"

Sergeant: "You are just the man. Go and report for snow shoveling."—Barenspiegel, Bern.

On Account

"Here's a letter from Dunleigh asking us to send him part of what's due, and inclosing a stamp for a reply. What shall I do about it?"

"Send him the stamp on account."—Tit-Bits.

Home

Teacher: "Willie, give the definition of home."

Willie: "Home is where part of the family waits until the others are through with the car."—Annapolis Log.

The Method

New Reporter: "What's the difference between a writer and an author?"

Old Reporter: "If a writer is invited to a big dinner he becomes an author."—Montreal Star.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—In Fact There Was Scarcely Any Profit in It at All

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Help Needed

By CARMACK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1935 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

History By the Day

The World's Week

"HISTORY," said William James, "is a bath of blood." And in his essay on "The Moral Equivalent of War" he examined some deep-rooted reasons for this. But one reason which he left to inference may be read plainly in the League of Nations' censure of Germany this week: It is easier to make war than to make peace.

That was also the lesson of 1919. The difficulties of making peace after four years of slaughter and devastation were beyond the abilities of the world's best statesmen. One weakness in the League censure of Germany is that it overlooks what sort of treaty that nation has violated. It does not discriminate between obligations assumed in good faith and those imposed by might of military victory. It forgets that the myriad details of the Versailles Treaty were worked out by men who thought that its stringent demands would be used in bargaining with Germany, and never that they would be thrust upon her in a final rush to push the peace to a conclusion.

"The war function has grasped us so far," said William James, "but constructive interests may some day seem no less imperative." A quarter-century, chaptered by unprecedented slaughter and destruction, by consequent fictitious prosperity and by intense world-wide depression, has passed since those words were published. Despite the Versailles and the Stresas, the hope which James expressed still seems nearer to fulfillment. The last few days of history are brightened on some sides by evidences of an increasing public imagination for the adventures of construction.

One of these adventures is the setting up of social security. The Monitor's series of articles on this subject, which began this week, has already shown what lively public interest lies back of the bill passed by the House of Representatives yesterday. Six hundred "social security" bills have been introduced in forty-three state legislatures this year. Six hundred bills that say men are finding something besides one another to fight, that "constructive interests" are becoming "no less imperative" than destructive emotions, that the "moral equivalent for war" is emerging.

Another lively chapter in the week's history has been written around the dispute between New England textile interests and Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, over the cotton processing tax.

This tax is part of the effort to restore balance between rural and urban purchasing power. It falls on manufacturers of cotton goods and goes to pay farmers for restricting their production. Between farmers and manufacturers, as between other sections of the population, there has existed for years an economic equivalent of war. The attempt to educate sections of the economic community out of the illusion of rivalry and to enlist them in an understanding of their common interests might be termed a moral equivalent of economic war.

Then, too, this week has brought more adventures in the "war against war," which James said would be "no holiday excursion." English churchmen have declared themselves against the private profit system of arms manufacture. They sent a memorandum to the Royal Commission on the Manufacture of Arms in which they characterized the present set-up as provocative of war. And toward America's security against war Senator Borah advocated an embargo on all loans to countries other than those on the American continent. Senator Borah sees Europe preparing for war; he would avoid American embroilment by preventing American financial participation in European arming.

William James's "moral equivalent" is only suggested by these developments. He would have had all men conscripted for a time into hard labor against nature so that no one could remain blind, "as the luxurious classes now are blind," to the "hard foundations" of living. He would have had all men know the pride which soldiers may feel in their belonging to some significant collectivity. But men's struggles against common adversity are opening more and more eyes to living's hard foundations, and to the extent that these struggles are co-operative they are giving individuals the satisfaction of association with something bigger than self. They are supplying social elements which, when assimilated by nations, may well provide a moral equivalent of war.

Beethoven in Tokyo

REPORTS of two recent performances of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in Tokyo indicate how strongly western music has captured the attention and imagination of the Japanese. On both occasions Hibiya Hall, the Carnegie Hall of the Japanese capital, was filled to capacity; and Japanese constituted the overwhelming majority of the audiences. It was not the mere attraction of a novelty; the New Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Viscount Hidemaro Konoye, has been giving concerts for years, and the audience followed the music with the closest attention, some bringing scores with them.

The Japanese taste for western culture has largely developed during the last decade, but reports say the musical achievement was extraordinary, especially in view of the fact that all the members of the orchestra, except the first violinist, were Japanese. The choral accompaniment of the symphony, Schiller's noble "Ode to Joy," was sung in German by an exclusively Japanese chorus.

Japan has escaped the more violent and chaotic forms of the great upheaval that has been proceeding in China for more than two decades. But it has also gone through a kind of peaceful revolution in the form of permeation, especially in the cities, with western ideas and practices.

The struggle between fathers and sons, between older and younger generations, that makes itself felt at times in Europe and America, sometimes in Japan assumes the aspect of a struggle between West and East. The desirability of some forms of impact of the West on Japanese life is debatable. But, no doubt, to have heard Beethoven's climactic symphony so well performed in Tokyo was to feel that Japanese culture had been unmistakably enriched through the assimilation of one of the noblest forms of western artistic achievement.

Wanted: Understanding

ONE must admire the courage even while questioning the diplomacy of Henry A. Wallace. Single-handed he has been carrying on a lively little war with one of America's greatest industries, an industry which assumes to speak for all New England. Undaunted by a barrage of brickbats hurled by cotton textile officials and political leaders, the Secretary of Agriculture marched straight into his opponents' camp and went into the brickbat business himself. Characterizing the attack on the cotton processing tax as a "smoke screen" and as "whining that doesn't do credit to New England ingenuity," he charged that manufacturers were crying out against the farmer now getting help similar to the protection they have so long enjoyed in the tariff.

This was plainer speech than New England has heard for a long time from a Cabinet officer. The body of his address at Brunswick, Maine, contained much sound sense, much that New England, and particularly the cotton textile industry, should consider. But unfortunately attention has centered on the fringe of provocative phrases rather than on the real argument of the Secretary. His remarks have been made to appear as "insults to New England," whereas they were actually directed to manufacturers agitating for repeal of the processing tax.

Sharp words on both sides are only surface signs of a very real issue. The admitted fact is that the cotton textile industry in New England is in a bad way. Many mill owners declare the cotton processing tax has raised prices and restricted the market. Figures obtained by the New England Council from a survey of 105 mills show that the tax has increased selling prices of cotton goods by an average of 16 per cent. Many mill owners are threatening to close their mills. They believe Mr. Wallace does not appreciate their real difficulties.

On his part, the Secretary of Agriculture declares the industry was in trouble long before the processing tax arrived. He points out that the industry has been more prosperous than it was in 1932, when cotton was only 5 cents a pound and there was no processing tax. He figures that the tax "does not make a tenth of 1 per cent difference either way" in the price of cotton goods. And he feels, apparently, that the necessity of working off surplus stocks is made the opportunity for closing mills and arousing workers and citizens to assail the effort to give the farmer the same kind of help the manufacturer has had under the tariff.

This latter point is one which sooner or later will have to be faced. The fact is that the tariff has conferred sectional benefits. Both tariff and processing tax restrict supplies and penalize the consumer. Eventually producers may find that they do not really aid them in the long run. The onus of the processing tax—if it is an onus—may help New England to see how the tariff looks to the South.

Mr. Wallace's idea that New England should stop relying on special help from Government and display its "rugged individualism," either by improving its efficiency in cotton textiles or turn to other lines, is sound advice. He would ask the South to do the same thing. What he opposes is aid to one section only. He believes the country as a whole would be better off if there were no restrictions and no special advantages to any section or element of the economic community.

As to the real trouble with the cotton textile business in New England, outstanding manufacturers like Frederick C. Dumaine, treasurer of the Amoskeag mills, and Brooks Stevens of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company agree that it is overproduction. As to the effect of the processing tax on prices, this is a factual matter that should be settled by investigation. It is to be hoped that the inquiry now ordered by President Roosevelt to go into the whole situation of the industry will do so on a thorough and factual basis. Brickbats should not obscure facts. Mr. Wallace said truly at Brunswick that "the problem is one of understanding." Real understanding will look to the welfare not of one section, or two sections, but of the whole country.

Nordic Legends

Book News of the Day

DURING three quarters of a century Selma Lagerlöf has been storing away a wealth of legends and rich recollections concerning her beloved Varmland. HARVEST (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50) (Translated from the Swedish by Florence and Naboth Hedin) is the third volume through which she shares with her wide public the fruits of these glowing memories. "Mårbacka" and, more recently, "Memories of My Childhood" were similar storehouses. In "Harvest," the varied recollections are presented in an intimate, casual way, like tales and legends "told in olden time, beneath the flame-gilt branches of forests that have sailed away as ships." It was inevitable that the mellowness and flavor of folklore should be injected into the book. The author of "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils" and of the story of the Lowenskolds has so steeped herself in the history of her country that the wonder is not how she can continue to tell so many tales, but rather how she can select these few out of the hundreds she must still know.

⁂

In addition to the usual historical legends, Miss Lagerlöf relates a few personal recollections. The incidents connected with the beginning of her career as an author are of special interest, now that she has achieved such high success in her field. Not many people recall that this first woman to win the Nobel Prize started her writing career with a few sonnets and a story or two. She tells how she waited years for recognition, working steadily at her writing after she had found her true field in historical narration. To use her own words, she was filled with "the indescribable joy of having work to do and to love."

There is an illuminating chapter on Carlyle, telling of Miss Lagerlöf's debt to him as a result of the inspiration she received from his works and style. She gives credit as well to Brandes, the first critic to help her.

⁂

Although the bulk of the book is concerned with old legends, there are included a number of these personal recollections and addresses. Nevertheless, Miss Lagerlöf is obviously at her best in the narration of the picturesque customs of other days. She is an artist at depicting atmosphere. Then, too, she shows a wise insight into motives and acts. Her unusual point of view in the poignant legend of "The Riding Crop" is very thought-provoking in this connection. The skill with which she makes the tragedy end on a peaceful and beautiful chord is typical of her genius. Not the least element contributing to her worth as a writer is her adherence to the motto: "Strike out everything that is neither entertaining nor necessary." This has given her style a straightforwardness and simplicity which cannot fail to charm the reader.

M. W.

North . . South . . East . . West

Square Pegs in Round Holes

By Frank L. Perrin

SINCE that "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," struggling humanity has endeavored to adapt itself to some imagined environment in which it was hoped new joys, greater prosperity and abounding contentment would be found and realized. Thus it has followed that the impossible, the unattainable has been attempted. Even today we seem not to have learned that square pegs cannot be fitted into round holes. Yet we yield to a sense of false pride, inordinate ambition, or the inherent conviction that superficial class divisions in some way dictate that destiny which shapes our ends.

Tomorrow, or next month, or next year, there will go forth in almost unnumbered ranks, a new generation of young men and young women seeking opportunities to share in the compelling and increasingly important work of the world. Many of them will carry with them diplomas designating them as specialists, or persons qualified to perform some specific service well and competently. But few if any of these will carry letters of assignment to some particular task. Their qualifications vouched for, they must themselves discover the niche into which they will best fit.

⁂

Long in advance of their graduation they have observed, or have been told, that the professions or occupations in which they are prepared to work are already overcrowded, and that opportunities to begin service are fewer than when their early plans were made. I know this to be true, generally speaking, in the law, in newspaper work, in technical laboratories, and in the teaching profession. I imagine it is true of medicine and its various allied branches. However, all surveys, whether superficial or otherwise, deal with strictly urban conditions, due to the realization that for a quarter of a century or more the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow was believed to be buried within the limits of a large city.

If the hidden treasure is in the neighborhood where it has been most vigorously sought, it has not been found. If I were to start a search for it this year or next, no matter what specialized equipment I might possess, the way would lead beyond the city and far afield to some smaller puddle, figuratively speaking, where the splash of a newcomer as he jumped in would be noticed. There are such places—hundreds of them—in the United States, where opportunity awaits the men and women equipped and armed to take part in activities as important to the smaller communities as the so-called larger activities are to the metropolitan centers.

There has been far too great a centralization of wealth, of culture, of political power, of industrial management in the densely populated cities. It is in these congested areas that those fitted to toil and lead have hoped to find opportunity and prove themselves indispensable. They accept as true the adage that there is always room at the top. But between the lowest rung and the highest there is found to be little or no foot space. The top may be visible, but it is not easily attainable.

⁂

It should be consoling and reassuring to realize, if we stop to remember, that the top of a ladder in a small community is just as high, by comparison, as the top of a ladder in the larger city. It is equally true that the work to be accomplished in the smaller center is just as important, just as vital, and just as difficult, technically, as the work elsewhere. Comparisons are not easily made, or their results easily proved or convincingly established, but as we read our histories we are inclined to the conviction that a majority of those American men and women who have accomplished most for their fellows, or who have become prominent in the law, in literature, and in many of the other fields of endeavor, have been the product of the smaller communities, rural or urban.

One need not be able to boast of his origin in a log cabin or in a prairie shanty. But he is armed for the conflict if, by even later experiences and contacts he has learned to speak the language and think the thoughts of those who have shunned and avoided many of life's superficialities. There are lessons to be learned among the people beyond the city limits today. Those who go and learn may be able, at some later time, to come again to the city with new and proved equipment, with knowledge born of experience, and with courage gained through purposeful achievement.

If I were one of the vast column preparing to march from school or college campus in a day, or a week, or a month, I should not at first choose the detachment headed for town.

Some Jump!

Rolling the Easter Eggs

"ADMISSION by child only" would be the barrier faced by an adult who tried to crash the gate at the nation's most spectacular festival for children—the Easter Monday egg rolling on the White House lawn at Washington. No matter where he starts from, the stranger with no bump of location at all can easily find the South Gate of the White House. All he has to do is follow the children, dressed in their gayest party clothes, hugging woolly or velvet bunnies and gingerly carrying baskets of eggs colored with every hue.

It's the Pied Piper in reverse, with the grown-ups following the children—hundreds of them. Traffic halts at every intersection. It's the children's day!

Two women tourists stood looking through the high wrought-iron fence with longing eyes. They could see hordes of children streaming past the guard at the gate and into the beautiful grounds. They could hear enchanting music in the distance and see the big fountain playing not far from the band. But they couldn't get in. They'd brought no child.

"Maybe we could borrow one," said the tall woman hopefully. "Here comes a mother with a baby in a go-cart and a toddler by the hand."

The young mother smiled when approached. "Certainly," she acquiesced. "Georgina, take the lady's hand."

So one of the tourists safely passed the guard.

Just then a small urchin sidled up to the other tourist. "Take yuh in, lady? Take yuh in fer a nickel."

He was a ragged little boy who looked as if he needed that nickel. The tourist was tempted and fell, wondering the while if this were a new racket or an isolated case. Later she found out that a number of small boys were making nickels and dimes escorting in sight-seers and then running out again to trap another prospect.

⁂

Such a spectacle! Imagine acres and acres of verdant egg salad, dotted by thousands of brightly dressed children, topped by sprigs of budding trees, bedecked with the Washington Monument at one end, a gauzy fountain at the other and a lively band in the middle, and there's a dish fit to set before a King or a President, or even a chance tourist.

Whole families, working daddies excepted, come trooping in prepared to spend the day. They bring their luncheon, a blanket for the baby to sleep on—be careful where you step; these little ones are napping under the sky all over the place!—and maybe a camp chair for mother.

Girl Scouts flit about in their natty green uniforms, looking to the comfort of little and big children. In case of an emergency the Women's Bureau hunts up "lost" parents. The "lost" children are the lucky ones for they get taken inside the White House!

⁂

What strikes a visitor as the most pleasing feature of the whole picnic day is the utter quiet and good manners of the thousands of children. They are having a good time. There's lots of fun. There's mischief, too, in an occasional soft egg; but everywhere the spirit of good sportsmanship.

Shade is at a premium by noon and the tempting spots will have been claimed and staked out with newspapers, picnic baskets and camp stools, long before the warm sun of a Washington high noon. The early birds get the shade.

All day long, mothers with baby carriages, toddlers with baskets of painted eggs, stream in and out of the South Gate. Only, of course, on the way out there are no more red, green and yellow eggs, only a knowing Easter bunny or rabbit, slightly the worse for the frolic.

I. W.

Mirror of Opinion

British Bank Urges Stable £ and $

HITHERTO the world has had to choose, or rather to delegate the choice, between stability of the value of its currency in terms of gold and stability thereof in terms of goods.

Until recent years the choice has been almost invariably for the first; but the choice may not always be necessary, since means may be evolved for retaining stability in terms both of gold and of goods. Whether that possibility be translated into practice or not, the suppression of the gold clause contributes to a fuller recognition of a due sense of proportion between the two desiderata.

On several occasions President Roosevelt has emphasized stability of purchasing power over goods as the essential quality of sound money; the verdict of the Supreme Court strengthens the foundations of his policy and underlines the vital character of his principle. It has brought the world nearer to acceptance of the truth that justice can be done between debtor and creditor only by the maintenance of a steady purchasing power of the monetary unit.—*British Midland Bank, Monthly Review.*

The Wide Horizon

Janet Writes a Thesis

By Sisley Huddleston

JANET, the American student who is writing her thesis in Geneva, came to me in disheartened mood. She had made much progress in the compilation of facts about international institutions, and if she were not in Geneva she would now go ahead with her account of the development of internationalism.

But she is in Geneva, and instead of finding her environment helpful she is profoundly disturbed. The paradox calls for explanation. There is, she told me, a great contrast between the Geneva organizations and the mental attitude of those who work through the organizations.

Her thesis is to be on the growth of the international mind, and instead she finds a huge amount of material on the growth of the international institutions. They are of course entirely different things, and she had almost arrived at the conclusion that they are incompatible.

⁂

"You expected too much," I told her. "Let us assume the need for the League of Nations. Is it not better to begin with the present imperfect diplomatic personnel, than wait for the formation of statesmen with other ideals, other traditions, other training? The League is a sort of school for them. What they acquire at Geneva will help to create a better League."

Janet shook her head. "The other day I was in the Council when the representative of a great power casually remarked that no patriotic jurist could possibly give a legal opinion against his own country. Nobody was shocked. Nobody protested. Nobody seemed even to notice the amazing negation of internationalism."

"That is just one instance," I replied. "Perhaps there were no reactions because that particular minister's prewar mind is so well known. His obiter dicta are not taken seriously. His policy is indeed dangerous, but why trouble to correct his incidental wisecracks which date from last century? He has learned nothing since the nineties."

⁂

But Janet was not to be put off so easily. She thought the obiter dicta more dangerous than the policies. Policies could be altered, they might be momentary aberrations, and did not necessarily reveal the mentality of their author. He might be pushed against his better knowledge and judgment by a wave of popular passion or panic. But obiter dicta—they came essentially from the man's self, they showed his outlook, they were gratuitous self-revelations.

"And that is the sort of nationalminded man, who does not even admit an impartial pronouncement on a matter of law, who is sent to this international assembly! Any number of nationalisms brought into the same room do not make internationalism. Each country that comes ought to bring its piece of international mind, not send a locked and sealed box of national mind, to bump against the other locked and sealed boxes."

⁂

She criticized too the choice of subjects for discussion. Here was a small and helpless country against which three stronger countries had a grudge; the small and helpless country was dragged to the bar of the Council. Here was an African nation with a genuine grievance against a great power; the great power had only to intimate its intention of withdrawing, and immediately pressure was brought to bear on the African nation to drop its complaint.

Nor are these manifestations of strength the most regrettable features. It is, after all, only exceptionally that a power threatens to resign if its own interests or prestige are brought into question; and it may normally, when it has no reason to be prejudiced, behave in an international manner. Janet thought that the worst thing is the political intrigue in the lobbies and hotels.

"Why," she cried indignantly, "they merely use Geneva to fix up their own national schemes—to get support in this quarter for a pact against a potential enemy, and to upset the calculations of their adversaries. It's just a game of tripping each other up. Terribly complicated in its manifestations, but terribly simple in its inspiration. The national mind works overtime in the international workshop."

⁂

To tell the truth, I was bound to admit all Janet's facts. Nobody who has a real international outlook can be deceived as to the real meaning of all these pacts which are discussed in hole-in-corner meetings; these secret bargains which are made; these conventional public phrases about peace and friendship. They undoubtedly spring from national minds.

Yet I tried to persuade Janet that, nevertheless, we should not be disappointed, but should realize that slowly there is being evolved at Geneva—and outside Geneva—an international mind which one day will swallow up all these little national minds.

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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Reich, After Two Blasts, Waits

Formosa Has Heavy Quake

New Deal Bills Are Swaying

Chemists' Bricks Are Feathers

King Halts High Commoners

Filipino Women Hide Ages

AFTER the League Council has exploded at Germany and Berlin has exploded in reply, Europe sees through clearing smoke a not unpromising situation. Reichsführer Hitler's reply on his birthday was separate notes to the 14 powers joining in the strafing from Geneva, denying their right or authority to censure. But Germany itself, while the press says future negotiations seem hopeless, does not regard the door as closed. Britain is in disfavor for standing with France and Italy, but Sir John Simon wishes to go on as mediator. France points to the 41 bombing planes given the Reichsführer as a birthday present and alleges unlimited arms—But two explosions, observers believe, clear the way toward understanding.

¶ Formosa, owned by Japan, is shaken by its most severe earthquake in modern times, with more than 2000 reported by Tokyo as killed. Injured and homeless are in numbers only guessed at. Nanking estimates that 12,000,000 persons in China suffer from drought-induced famine. Many eat the bark of trees. "Uncontrollable forces of nature," men cry—But why shouldn't man begin to learn to control the earth over which he is definitely promised dominion?

¶ Washington sees situation of fundamental measures complicated in Congress by the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill. Southern passions have been inflamed to an extent that promises a long filibuster if needed to defeat passage. The bank bill is caught in committee as Senator Fletcher fights for Title II and Senator Glass against it. The NRA extension bill makes little progress; the pending Wheeler-Rayburn measure to outlaw utility holding companies is faced with possible withdrawal from an extreme front—The New Deal itself, rather than its face cards, appears to be on trial.

¶ The American Chemical Society, meeting in New York to observe the 300th birthday of American chemistry, discloses startling wonders. Leisure has been used to discover how to make better diamonds than are mined, how to extract trillions in gold from ocean water. Also: Mineral wool is to give heat and cold insulation at little cost. Artificial stones come in any color, any hardness. New glues smell no better, but bugs won't eat. Bricks are like feathers, so skyscrapers can go higher—All seem like material gains, yet all are the product of thinking.

¶ Washington learns, as New York listens to the chemists, that the inventions and discoveries by the physical scientists must be hurried even more. The world needs, must have them, President Karl T. Compton of Massachusetts Tech tells the annual gathering of the National Academy of Science. Research must bring new industries to bring more jobs; the world must be taught new desires, new expectancies to keep everybody busy. Two ways face hard times: Invention may be halted, machines scrapped—Or trained thinkers may get busier still in providing new demands, new ways to fill them.

¶ Bulgaria sees King Boris take a firm hold and gain in prestige by overthrowing dictation supported by the army. The King chooses Andrea Toshefi, elderly professor, as Premier, builds a Cabinet free of the old rivals, and issues a manifesto over the heads of the army. This decree promises constitutional reforms to be submitted to the people and no more "unrestrained partisanship"—It's thoughtful news when monarchs rise up to break the despotism of commoners come to power.

¶ Istanbul is told by Lady Astor of the British Parliament that President Kemal Ataturk of Turkey has aided the lot of womankind. She says to an audience of 10,000 that he has shown his great wisdom by not talking arms and war and by advancing women to place in state undertakings. Lady Astor pities German and Italian women, whose chief rights are the multiplication of children upon order of dictator-rulers. "I myself am the happy mother of six children," she confides—"But I was not ordered to have them."

¶ But Filipino women, as Lady Astor talks in Turkey, are menaced with loss of their voting right at its very threshold. Unless 300,000 women register and participate in the new Commonwealth Constitution plebiscite on May 14 the suffrage right will not extend to their sex. Registration has been so disheartening that 2000 women leaders jump into a two-day campaign to arouse the mass of women. Reluctance to tell their age is the trouble, just as it has been in other countries. Figures don't lie and shouldn't, distressed Filipino ladies know; but, they wail—"Haven't our advanced sisters found some ethical way in which figures may be scrambled?"

Patman Insists Bonus Will Not Increase Taxes

Neither Will It Add to National Debt, He Says, Under His Bill

Backed by U. S. Credit

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22 — The wide-open split between rival veterans' organizations over methods of paying the bonus came to the center of the capital stage today, as the Senate opened speedy hearings on the whole politics-ridden issue.

In the split among the veterans themselves—the American Legion supporting the Vinson bill and the Veterans of Foreign Wars supporting the inflationary bill of Representative Wright Patman (D.) of Texas—Democratic leaders hope to insert their own compromise plan, the Harrison bill. This would cost the Government $500,000,000 more than the original act of 1924, and would concede the principal of early payment thus far bitterly opposed by President Roosevelt, but it would not cost the Treasury the sum which either of the veterans' organizations recommend.

Attack Vinson-Legion Bill

Mr. Patman and James E. Van Zandt, commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, were among first witnesses, and administration leaders encouraged them to attack the rival Legion-Vinson bill. This Messrs. Patman and Vanzandt were willing enough to do, while Legion leaders, who will be heard tomorrow, fumed in the audience.

Mr. Patman said his bill would pay the $2,100,000,000 "without increasing either taxes or the national debt."

This piece of financial legerdemain would be accomplished, he and Mr. Vanzandt explained, by issuing legal tender notes to pay the full remaining value of the adjusted certificates.

Backed by National Credit

"This money would be backed by the credit of the nation in the same way that United States notes, national currency, Federal Reserve notes and all money is backed and supported."

Mr. Vanzandt said declarations that the Patman bill, which passed the House, 318 to 90, would create inflation were "tommyrot."

Conservative members of the Senate Financial Committee would not admit that $2,000,000,000 or more in money could be issued "without increasing taxes or debt," and pressed the witness sharply.

Mr. Vanzandt attacked the Vinson bill because it does not explain how the cash is to be raised, which, he said, implies that it would be raised by a bond issue and an increase in the national debt.

Bailey Asks Pat Question

Mr. Patman also expressed contempt for a bonus plan that would increase the Government's debt at this time.

"When the President has said that he would veto both the Patman bill and the Vinson bill, but would accept the Harrison bill," said Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, "why do you persist in a course that may bring the veterans nothing?"

"Because the Harrison bill would give the veterans little or nothing," said Mr. Patman. "The average veteran has already borrowed $500 on his $1000 bonus, and there is interest of $100 against his loan. Immediate cash under the Harrison bill would be only $754, from which the $600 already secured or owed by the veteran would be deducted."

"We are standing pat with Patman," said Mr. Van Zandt. "The certificate the veteran now holds is only a scrap of paper when the landlord demands his rent and the grocer insists upon being paid for his merchandise."

Both Sides Claim Victory for Troops In Chaco Fighting

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 22 (AP)—Paraguayan and Bolivian troops were in combat today along a 120-mile front in Santa Cruz, Bolivia's potentially rich eastern lowland province.

Paraguay's invasion of the province, followed by a Bolivian counter-attack, precipitated a general engagement. Observers see the possibility the current fighting may be the decisive chapter in the war.

Paraguay claims the entire Bolivian second corps has been shattered in the northern sectors. Bolivia counters with the assertion that her troops have riddled half a dozen Paraguay regiments in the course of her counter-attack.

Santa Cruz, larger than many European nations, yet without a single railway outlet, has been a battle-ground since patrols of Col. Rafael Franco, Paraguay's ace guerilla warrior, advanced into the region of the Parapiti River early this year.

West of the Parapiti, in Santa Cruz proper, Paraguay hoped to foster a separatist movement with the objective of dividing the Bolivian lowland country from the Andes section, and establish a buffer state.

[An article from the Monitor representative at Geneva explaining some of the difficulties that the continuing Chaco warfare brings to the League of Nations appears on Page 7.]

Councilor Exonerates Gavin

Textiles Urge National Front

Truck Strike Nearing Boston

Today in Greater Boston
And Other Points in New England

Hultman—Cote Comes To Defense of Governor

Freedom of the press was dragged by the heels into the Hultman hearing in Gardner Auditorium, the State House today. The newspapers went on trial as a new figure took the stage clear away from Eugene C. Hultman, present chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, fighting to defend his actions in his former position as Police Commissioner.

The new actor was William G. Gavin, city editor of the Boston Traveler, facing being held for contempt of the Governor's Council inasmuch as he wrote Councilor Edmond Cote would change his stand and vote against Hultman for political reasons.

Today Mr. Cote asked the Governor to overlook the Gavin affair, declaring that he was the victim of the mistaken impression that the hearing was political rather than judicial. Before the Governor could act on the request, Stewart C. Rand, attorney for Mr. Gavin, interjected with a demand to present his client's case.

He charged, first, that the council had no right to sit as a judicial body, second, that the story published in the newspaper was not contempt in the presence of the council, third, that it wasn't pertinent to the Hultman case.

After this the council recessed to decide what it would do.

Textiles—Mass Meetings Continue S O S Signals

New England waited today for Washington to do something about the textile problem. It hoped it would be done quickly.

As if to encourage administrative speed, mass meetings in Salem and Fall River yesterday called loudly for succor. Governor Curley spoke to 6000 persons gathered on Salem Common. "Unless relief is not immediately forthcoming, every textile plant in New England will be closed within a year," he said.

At Fall River Representatives Edith Nourse Rogers and Joseph W. Martin expressed similar views. Representative Martin continued the general New England berating of Secretary Wallace. A resolution was adopted at the Fall River meeting asking President Roosevelt to control over-production, and Japanese competition, equalize the North

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Government Adds To Billions Saved By Retiring Bonds

Marks Finishing Step in Mopping Up World War Bonded Indebtedness

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22—The end of extensive Treasury refinancing operations in war loans, with an annual savings in interest charges of nearly $200,000,000 a year as the objective, came definitely in sight today.

Announcement of exchange offerings for about $1,933,000,000 of First Liberty Loan bonds marks the next to the last step in liquidating all of the high interest-bearing war issues. Only about $1,250,000,000 in Fourth Liberty loans remains to be dealt with. This last step, it is indicated by the Treasury, will be taken before Oct. 15 of this year.

The present operation, announced today by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, provides holders of first Liberties with the option of exchanging them for either 20- or 25-year 2⅞ per cent bonds of 1955-'60 or five-year 1⅝ per cent Treasury notes of series A-1940. The first Liberties bear interest of from 3½ per cent to 4¼ per cent.

Incidental to the offering, the Treasury for the first time retains rigid control over the outcome of the exchange operations. Both the bonds and notes will be issued at par, but the Treasury reserves the right "to increase the issue price of either the bonds or notes, or both, by public announcement."

This device, it is explained in informed quarters, has the double object of speeding up the operation and of giving the Treasury control over the proportion of conversion into notes or bonds.

With liquidation of the wartime loans now nearly complete it appears that the Treasury will have achieved a cut in annual interest charges on the war loans approximating $200,000,000.

Conversion of the second and third Libertys was completed in 1928 at an annual estimated interest savings of $74,489,402. About 5,000,000,000 of the fourth Libertys have already been converted under the Roosevelt Administration at a savings of roughly $65,000,000 a year in interest charges. Mr. Morgenthau estimates that today's operation, which completes refunding of the first plus the final refunding of the balance of $1,250,000,000 of ofurths, will add another $35,000,000 to the savings, bringing the total to $179,489,402.

In addition to these savings from the four regular Liberty loans there was also a savings from conversion of the Victory notes during the early postwar period. This loan has, however, gone through so many different conversion and retirement operations that its identity was long ago lost and no one at the Treasury will venture an estimate of what savings have been achieved.

Relief Is Rushed To Stricken Area In Formosa Quake

More Than 2000 Fatalities Estimated—Foreigners Reported Safe

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TAIHOKU, Formosa, April 22—The Red Cross and the army mobilized relief resources today, sending parties from Taihoku and Tainan to succor victims of an earthquake yesterday which is estimated to have killed 2711 persons on this island.

Progress of relief was slow, however, due to destruction of railway lines throughout the quake area. Clearing weather after the night of rain aided the rescuers.

Kenji Nakagawa, Governor General of Formosa, announced that 16,000,000 yen, about $4,480,000, of the Tokyo Government's reserve funds were available for relief. The Formosan Government decided to remit taxes in the affected areas.

Foreigners Safe

The heaviest scourge fell on the Toyohara district with 1270 known dead and 3738 injured, nearly half the total casualties.

It was one of the Orient's worst catastrophes of modern times. Two gigantic shocks rocked a populous section of the Japanese-owned island at dawn. Latest official estimates were 2711 killed; 11,386 injured; 250,000 homeless; 16,493 houses destroyed and 20,000 more damaged. Property damage was tremendous.

Although missionaries, including Europeans and Americans, live on the islands, no foreigners were believed among the victims. Most of the killed and maimed were of Chi-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Melbourne Weighs Silent Zone Laws

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Silence zones which have been adopted in England will be investigated by the Premier of Victoria, Sir Stanley Argyle, on his forthcoming trip overseas.

Declaring that the noise created late at night in Melbourne by some motorists and motorcyclists is becoming intolerable, Sir Stanley said that under modern conditions there is much common sense in the idea of establishing silence zones within which the sounding of motor sirens and the making of other forms of noise are prohibited after a certain hour at night. Most of the offenders appear to be thoughtless youths.

Reich Leaves Door Open To Negotiations

Hitler's Note on Geneva Not Considered Too Extreme in Tone

Britain to Mediate?

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 22—The door has not been closed to a continuation of negotiations between Germany and the other powers, diplomatic circles here feeling the dispatch of Germany's reply to the League Council's condemnation of the Third Reich's unilateral repudiation of the Versailles Treaty.

In the first place it is noted that contrary to expectations Germany's protest has been made not in national proclamations but in a separate address to the 14 powers recently assembled in Geneva. The note repudiates the right of those powers to act as judges, rejects this new discrimination against Germany and reserves the right to reply to various points raised in the League Council's resolution.

Not So Extreme

This note, it is felt here, is much more moderate in tone than his German press protests which preceded it. This it is held here is too definite hint that Germany is unwilling to bang the door tight shut on the possibility of future negotiations on general European issues.

In general, informed opinion inclines to the view that Britain will shortly reopen an attempt to mediate between Germany, France and Italy, particularly so as to secure Germany's participation in the coming Rome conference on guaranteeing Austria's independence.

Britain, too, is known to want an understanding with Germany regarding the air pact and the navy question. Britain's position as mediator has certainly suffered somewhat in Germany's view as a result of London's co-operation with Paris and Rome in the Geneva resolution.

Britain Helped

At the same time, it is not ignored here that Great Britain's Stresa and Geneva concessions have led to a reframing of the proposed Franco-Russian military pact into a less openly anti-German attitude and to its inclusion within the League framework.

German press editorials almost unanimously declare or imply the outlook for further negotiations is momentarily very poor, maintaining that little is possible until better foundations for a European understanding are established which will recognize the special circumstances which have governed the German development.

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's forty-sixth birthday celebrations on Saturday particularly stressed the importance of the new contribution to the national rewakening made by the reintroduction of military conscription. Gifts show the extent whereto official thought is moving along the same lines. In addition to the squadron of bombing planes given him by the Storm Troopers, the organization of state officials made him the gift of 1,000,000 marks to be used to aid defense forces.

ROME, April 22 (AP)—A government spokesman announced today the Danubian Conference originally scheduled for the latter part of May has been postponed until June.

The most likely date, the spokesman said, is June 3. The postponement was decided upon since the League of Nations Council is to meet the end of next month.

The scene of the conference, over which Premier Benito Mussolini is to preside, will probably be the historic Doria Palace.

Will He Return to Chinese Post?

Underwood

Minister Akira Ariyoshi and Wife

Mild, but Persuasive, He Has Improved Relations Between China and Japan, and the Diplomatic World Wonders if He Will Go Back and Continue His Task or if the Military-Minded Are in the Ascendency Again

Japan's Minister To China Departs; Policies in Doubt

Ariyoshi's Mild Attitude Brings Improvement Between Nations

SHANGHAI, April 22 (AP)—The haze of uncertainty which hangs over Sino-Japanese relations deepened after the departure of Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, for Tokyo.

The question in the minds of most political observers was: "Will he come back?" It was feared here if Mr. Ariyoshi is assigned to another post, it may indicate a strengthening of the Japanese Army's hand in the policy toward China, but if he is retained it might signify a continuance of the mild, but persuasive, attitude which has characterized Japanese diplomacy during Mr. Ariyoshi's regime.

His work recently culminated in a marked improvement in relations between the Chinese and Japanese Governments. Before his departure, the Minister conferred at length with Japanese consular officials throughout China on the suppression of anti-Japanese activities. His report to Tokyo is expected to prove an important guide to future Japanese policy.

Conditions Improving

Consular officials reportedly told Mr. Ariyoshi there had been a most marked improvement in relations between the two countries recently, especially around Nanking, where anti-Japanese officials are being replaced and where the Chinese Government is making strenuous efforts to suppress anti-Japanese organizations.

Less satisfactory gains were re-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Production Must Belong to Society, Economist Says

Laski at Ford Hall Warns Against Trend to Dictatorship

The lamps of reason have gone out in England, the Continent of Europe is plunged almost entirely in darkness, and only in the United States is there a glimmer of hope, so Harold J. Laski, professor of political science at the University of London, told the audience at the Ford Hall Forum, Prof. Felix Frankfurter presiding, on Sunday night. His topic was "Our Vanishing Liberties."

"Wherever in society there is insecurity," Professor Laski declared, "men are less urgent in the support of old liberties. What have been curiosities and idiosyncracies among men and ideas begin to be considered as fundamental threats to society. Liberty begins to be regarded as license and so insecurity breeds intolerance."

Speech Curtailed

The Incitement to Disaffection Bill, lately passed in Great Britain, Professor Laski characterized as the "gravest blow at freedom of speech since 1819, when the Seditious and Blasphemous Libel Act was passed." The National Government, he said, has curtailed education in Great Britain for the first time in a generation, so weakening the very foundation of democracy. The University of London, founded in protest against the very illiberalism of the older universities, now does not wish to be associated too definitely with left-wing ideas. From 1917 to 1934 there were more imprisonments in England for exercise of free speech than in the 102 years preceding, from 1817 to 1919.

Heresy Hunting

In the United States, Professor Laski referred to the current heresy-hunting campaign sponsored by certain sensational newspapers, to muzzle expressions of liberalism in schools and colleges, and to demand a loyalty oath from teachers. "When the professors are silent," he remarked, "the machine guns come into action." The entire world has adjusted its thinking to calm acceptance of the gag upon any free expression of opinion that marks dictatorial governments, and in Europe no freedom whatever exists outside of what is left in Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Switzerland, Belgium, and France, and in some of those it is in grave danger.

"The real roots of the difficulties are in the economic system under which we live," he said. "Every nation, under this system, must hew its way to markets and raw materials. To do that, it must be armed; it must be more effectively armed than other nations. This means that power is set against power, and that

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Ickes Assails Demagogue And Visionary Alike

Sees No Menace to Free Press but Does See One in Ranters

Mentions No Names

Tells Editors That Fear of Gagged Press Is 'Without Substance'

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Fear of government interference with a free press was called "without substance" today by Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the Interior Department, speaking at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press.

He said freedom of the press, freedom of speech and the right of free assemblage were "the greatest safeguards of our liberties."

Without mentioning names, Mr. Ickes also assailed the "share-the-wealth" plan of Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana and the proposal of Dr. F. E. Townsend of California to pay $200 a month to those over 60. He also made a reference, apparently to the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit radio priest.

Despises Windy Demagogue

"I despise the demagogue," he said, "who hurls his voice through the pure air to advocate false doctrines, the acceptance of which by a majority of the people would destroy this America that I love.

"I have nothing but contempt for the man of crooked intellect who deliberately sets out to fool the underprivileged, who, during these last few years, have been having an especially tragic time of it, by holding out to them the hope that as a result of some fantastic 'share the wealth' scheme every man, woman and child is to have thrust into his hands the sum of $5000, which is to come from God knows where.

"To inspire hopes that can never be realized in those who dwell in physical misery and mental despair is a base and loathsome thing. It is despicable beyond my powers of description.

"Or, take the impractical visionary, as distinguished from the ranting demagogue, who dreams an effervescent dream of an unrealizable Utopia, the dwellers wherein, upon attaining the age of sixty are to be paid in spot cash, again from what source God only knows, the sum of $200 a month.

"And then there is the other voice of the cloistered individual whose rich but undisciplined imagination has reduced politics, sociology, and banking to charming poetry which he distills mellifluously into the ether for the entrancement of mankind."

Tribute to Charter Members

Frank B. Noyes, publisher of the Washington Star and president of the Associated Press, presided at the luncheon and paid tribute to charter members still living who joined in forming the present Associated Press in 1900. A number of charter members were present as guests of honor.

"Not all the compensation of newspaper making is in the financial success," he said. "There are ideals, an earnest effort toward which is also compensation. We may only secretly confess this. Yet without that being true, advancing years could not so happily record the success that comes to us.

"If each of you can read between the lines what I cannot express, you will understand why each of the charter members of the organization feels that for you of this and future years the institution which we call the Associated Press is a heritage to be cherished. . . ."

Introducing Secretary Ickes, Mr. Noyes recalled the days when he was editor of the Chicago Herald and Mr. Ickes was a "bright young man" managing the campaign of a mayoral candidate supported by that newspaper. At that time Mr. Ickes was hard pressed for campaign funds.

Today, Mr. Noyes said, he is disposing of "fabulous funds and in my opinion doing his darndest to do his stupendous job efficiently and honestly".

Hotel Men Bid Tourists Visit Historic Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—An advertising program designed to attract visitors to historic spots in the Old Dominion was indorsed at a conference of hotel executives here. The action was taken on recommendation of Jay W. Johns, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Johns is chairman of a committee of the eighth all-Virginia publicity and advertising conference, charged with raising a $100,000 fund.

Plans outlined to the hotel men included publicity effort for Virginia through the press, motion pictures and the radio, and establishment in Washington, D. C., of a travel direction agency. It was agreed that the proposed travel bureau in Washington should be sponsored by Virginia industries as well as hotels.

Fewer Horses in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Effects of the machine age may be reflected in a report just issued by the state agricultural statistician. It revealed that there are 1000 fewer horses in the State than in 1934, while the mule population dropped 6000 despite added activity in this market in recent months. Cattle on farms Jan. 1, however, numbered 9000 more than the same date last year, milk cows increasing by 4000.

Britain Enters Social Salvage Era

Based on Roman Adage That 'The People's Well-Being Is the Highest Law,' the British Government Spends Annually on Social Service Twice Previous Cost of All Civil and Military Outlay

The Search For Social Security
Fifth of 12 World-Wide Studies

By E. C. Cotes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new era has dawned in the United Kingdom with the British Government's effective adoption as its policy of the ancient Roman saying "salus populi suprema lex" (the people's well-being is the highest law).

The national administration is thus spending annually upon social service alone, more than twice the amount which in pre-war days it paid for the entire outlay of the state upon all counts, civil and military combined.

The century-old ideal of the opening of careers for everybody in accordance with ability—"la carrière ouverte aux talents" of Napoleon Bonaparte—may not have fully materialized as yet. But a very big advance has been made in that direction.

No Longer Calamitous

No longer now—as was the grim reality no further back than when men who now are fathers themselves were children—does acute physical want hang heavy over the home and loved ones of the worker who becomes unemployed. No one today is denied access to food, warmth and shelter for the reason alone of absence of the wherewithal for payment.

Even the impecunious individual turned out of doors by solvent relatives has only to go to the nearest policeman to be directed, or if necessary conveyed to relieving officers who will provide for physical needs until other arrangements are made. Such relieving officers can subsequently recover the cost involved from the nearer of the relatives concerned.

There are state insurance schemes to which subscription is compulsory for the majority of the workers whose pay is below £251 annually.

Set Limited Periods

These schemes provide for limited periods of ill-health or unemployment.

State doles, small in individual amount, but sufficient when economically expended, to preserve the recipient in ordinary conditions of activity, are available permanently to all who are without other adequate resources.

Pensions, as a matter of right, are provided by the state for the old and also for widows and orphans. These pensions begin at 65 years of age for the man or woman who is a subscriber to the Government's state insurance system, and at 70 for those in need who do not posses this qualification. Widows, with some exceptions, ordinarily receive them from any age. Allowances are made to dependent children.

Every child has the benefit of free elementary education with opportunity for the boy or girl of marked ability to acquire both technical skill and cultural training of the highest order.

There is a regularly graded ladder leading from the state elementary school to the secondary school, and thence by means of scholarships to the universities. Today, 25 per cent of the undergraduates in all the British universities combined began their educational careers as more or less free-taught scholars in state elementary schools. The child of good intellectual equipment is thus no longer barred by lack of money from sharing in the best which teaching has to offer.

New Houses For Workers

Two and a half million new houses for workers have been erected since the war. Slums are being rebuilt at a pace which the Government claims will rid Britain completely in five years of these unsanitary rookeries.

Schemes are well advanced for closer land settlement. It is hoped by this arrangement eventually to provide every unemployed worker with a small plot of ground to cultivate for himself.

In the factory, the mine and the store, the worst of the evils of child labor have been removed, unreasonable hours of work are banned to a large extent, and sanitary conditions an' some modicum of leisure are provided for by law.

All this is the outcome of a system of social service which by slow growth has now attained dimensions previously unparalleled any-

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Councilor Exonerates Gavin — Textiles Urge National Front — Truck Strike Nearing Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

and South wage differentials, and end the processing tax.

Today Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine left for Washington to oppose the processing tax.

Trucks—Hartford Strike Spreads to Springfield

Boston housewives were wondering today whether the truckmen's strike would enter this city; whether its spread in Springfield and Hartford might not tie up some of their groceries.

The Hartford drivers started it because they were denied union recognition. Springfield went out yesterday in sympathy with Hartford. Both places expect Boston drivers to join them.

Police were vigilant in both towns today, guarding against eventualities should strikebreakers appear on the scene.

Easter—A Warm Sun Shines on Annual Parade

Up Commonwealth Avenue yesterday strutted Boston's annual Easter parade. Garbed in richest finery, they doffed 58 varieties of top hats, paused momentarily to "look pretty" for blinking cameras before making resplendent march up the Parkway. Old Sol beamed down a genial benediction in the second pleasantly warm day this spring.

Not to be outdone by human "signs of the times," Dame Nature suddenly loosed her first startling darts of hue. Magnolia trees burst into masses of delicate pink and white flowers. Dogwood turned pink; forsythia, gold.

Spring was in the air. Mankind remembered and celebrated an event of nearly 2000 years ago which brought him unspeakable joy through the centuries, and left indelible memories. Nature greeted for the unknown millionth time the reappearing of its most welcome season.

But today it was mostly over. A heavy northeaster was following spring's first bow. Mankind was back at the Monday job. The finery was protected from the storm, and the buds and blossoms went into retreat.

Autos—Fatalities Are Reported Dropping Off

Auto fatalities this year are running about 10 per cent less than last year, according to an announcement made by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles. At the same time he disclosed the number of arrests for driving while under the influence of alcohol had fallen off substantially. Last week there were 58 arrests for drunken driving. The previous week there were 156 arrests.

Mansfield—He Plans For Slice of That Five Billion

Boston today considered first steps toward securing a good portion of the big $4,800,000,000 melon President Roosevelt will soon slice. Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield advised city council to set up a bureau employing some 150 persons including engineers, draftsmen, investigators, stenographers and so on.

It would cost about $15,000 and bear the long (displeasingly so to headline writers) title of: Bureau for Development and Co-ordination of Needed and Useful Work Projects"—BDCNUWP perhaps.

Its function would be to discover projects suitable for using government funds and then to present plans in form attractive to the powers that be.

Taxation—Taxpayers Group Extends Activities

With governmental economy for their watchword, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations announced today a drive for building up their out-in-the-state organization. Big guns are now training on Plymouth, Norfolk, and Bristol counties. The group now claims 200 organizations in the State's 355 cities and towns. It hopes to have all included eventually.

According to Reginald W. Bird, president of the federation, Massachusetts people are now paying about one and one-fifth as much for taxes as they do for food. "The taxpayer has to defend himself against encroachments of the tax-eater," asserts Mr. Bird.

Robbery—Two Safes Looted Over the Week End

Businessmen in two widely separated parts of Boston got a surprise when they opened their office doors this morning to find their safes opened (as one policeman put it) "like a couple of sardine cans." Loot from a safe in office of Boston & Worcester Lines, Inc., at 10 Park Square totaled $1500. The El Tavern at 1408 Washington Street reported loss of $70 from its safe.

Tercentenary—State of Connecticut Celebrates

Starting on Friday of this week Connecticut will celebrate its 300th anniversary. Hundreds of special exhibitions have been arranged by Col. S. H. Fisher, head of the Tercentenary Commission. Every year the natural scenic beauty of Connecticut draws thousands of visitors. This year there will be added many former residents and descendants attracted by the historical pageantry.

Townsend—Forces Behind Movement Reviewed

Just to clear up any doubt there may be concerning the unity of the Townsend plan forces, Roy M. McCloud, manager for Massachusetts, has explained certain controversial phases.

"The Townsend movement in Massachusetts," he says, "is represented by 74 clubs with approximately 7000 members left since 600 left to join a rival group. It is backing Dr. Townsend and the national organization, of which he is founder and president, 100 per cent in its efforts to have the revised McGroarty bill enacted as a law."

There is another group, headed by Samuel M. Dick, which is not supporting the McGroarty bill, although presumably this group originated simultaneously with the other Townsend clubs.

Mr. McCloud stated today: "The prospects for presenting the bill to Congress are better now than at any time and, even if it is not accepted as an amendment to the social security bill now under consideration, it is expected that it will be presented as an independent measure shortly."

Briefs

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's dismissal of charges against the business policies of the United Farmers' Co-operative Creamery toward its members was hailed yesterday in Barre, Vt., by Howard W. Selby, the co-operative's business manager, as a complete vindication, according to the Associated Press.

Champion Vigow of Ramonoff, a Russian wolfhound, owned by Louis J. Murr, a New York State financier, yesterday won the championship prize at the tenth annual dog show sponsored by the First Company of the Governor's Foot Guard at Hartford, Conn., according to the Associated Press.

Governor Curley today announced his willingness to grant a respite to end Saturday, May 4, for the Millen brothers and Abraham Faber, under the sentence of death for murder. The respite must be approved by the Executive Council. Execution of sentence is now set for the week of April 28.

Pilgrim Custom Modernized

Wide World

Town Crier Spreads Day's Messages

His Bell Clangs in the Streets of Provincetown, Mass.

Amos Kubik calls out announcements at the rate of $4 if the main thoroughfares and side streets are covered, and $2 just for the length of the Cape Cod community.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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ZION-BRYCE-GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARKS
Towering mountains painted in crimson, purple, orange and white; flaming spires and minarets; a canyon so deep and vast that it has swallowed a whole range of mountains; the great Kaibab Forest; Cedar Breaks National Monument. And you see it all on one low-cost vacation tour!

CALIFORNIA
Two weeks is ample—stay longer if you can. See majestic Yosemite, the giant Redwoods, picturesque San Francisco, Los Angeles, Catalina, Hollywood, San Diego World's Fair, Old Mexico. Visit Boulder Dam en route.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST
The great, evergreen Puget Sound country, mighty Mt. Rainier, Crater Lake, Columbia River. En route you can see all the West—and return by way of California, if you choose, at no additional rail cost. If time permits, visit Alaska.

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Tunnel Land Data To Be Seen By Attorney General

House Committee Votes to Place Boston Question Up to Law Officer

The East Boston tunnel land takings today became a case for legal action when the House Committee on Rules voted to turn over to the Attorney General information obtained at legislative hearings.

The committee resolved that "this is a problem for the chief law officer rather than for the Legislature." The assumption of the committee was that the Attorney General might find that the evidence obtained by the committee would lead to an investigation of land takings by the law office.

"If legal action is necessary in your opinion," the committee stated in a letter to the Attorney General, "then the committee suggests that you proceed with an investigation at once."

The committee declared that it was making no effort to summarize the evidence in connection with thte legislative investigation of the land takings and the activities of the legislative investigation of the "We merely want legal advice," the committee stated.

In addition to the information obtained at legislative hearings, the committee has in its possession a number of reports covering investigations by the Boston Finance Commission. he character of the information led a majority of the committee to feel that the case should be handed over to experienced legal investigators.

Truck Drivers Strike Quietly at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 22 (AP)—The restraining effect of an injunction granted more than a year ago against members of Local 404, Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers Union, today produced an atmosphere of almost complete quiet insofar as the strike of 300 union truck drivers in this city was concerned.

The movement of trucks was severely hampered by the sudden strike vote of the local union early this morning, but there was no evidence of an impending outbreak of violence such as occurred in the fall of 1933 when damage amounting to thousands of dollars was done to trucks in this part of the State.

All local interstate trucking operations were at a standstill, and any steps looking to negotiations and adjustment of differences were expected to be taken at Hartford, Conn., where a meeting of the truck owners was being held.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

MOSCOW ART PLAYERS (Shubert). "Poverty Is No Crime," drama by Ostrovsky. In Russian. 8:30.

"SOMETHING GAY" (Plymouth). Comedy by Adelaide Heilbron, with Tallulah Bankhead. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"After Office Hours," 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Maybe It's Love."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Black Fury," with Paul Muni as the duped leader of striking coal miners. Fenway, 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50. Paramount, 9, 11:41 a. m., 2:27, 5:13, 7:59, 10:45. "A Night at the Ritz," farce about a chef and a publicity man.

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony." The life and music of Franz Schubert. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. "Sound Waves and Their Sources," Color cartoon, "The Queen of Hearts."

KEITH'S—"Life Begins at 40," with Will Rogers. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6:09, 8:06, 10:10.

ORPHEUM—Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in Victor Herbert's "Naughty Marietta." 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN — Ruby Keeler and Al Jolson in "Go Into Your Dance." 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Vaudeville with Elida Ballet and Sam Hearn of the Jack Benny radio programs.

STATE—"Reckless," with Jean Harlow and William Powell. 12:10, 2:35, 4:55, 7:15, 9:40. Third issue of "The March of Time."

MODERN—W. C. Fields in "Mississippi," with Bing Crosby. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45.

BOSTON—Octavus Roy Cohen's "Transient Lady." 10:05 a. m., 12:43, 3:03, 5:32, 8:01, 10:25 Stage: "Folies Bergere" revue.

UPTOWN—"Gold Diggers of 1935," 1, 4, 7, 10. "The Wedding Night."

UNIVERSITY—"The Little Colonel," 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "One More Spring."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Great Hotel Murder," 2:05, 5:05, 8:10. "The Wedding Night."

TREMONT — "Bright Eyes" and "Counsellor at Law." 9 a. m. to 11.

STRAND—"The Painted Veil," 1, 4, 6:45, 9:42. "I Am a Thief."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Bride of Samoa," Merry Melody cartoon; Zeeland; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

PUBLIC LIBRARY—ERA Opera Chorus and Orchestra. 8:15.

MUSIC LOVERS' CLUB—Choral Group. John Hancock Hall. 8.

BRASS ENSEMBLE CLASS—New England Conservatory. Jordan Hall. 8:15.

Other Events

WABAN GARDEN CLUB—Illustrated lecture by Chester Lindsay Churchill: "English and European Gardens." Angier School Bldg., Waban. 8.

FRIENDS OF CHINA, INC. — Dr. D. Brewer Eddy speaks on "Lights and Shadows in China. 3 Joy Street. 8.

LEWIS REX MILLER—Lecture on international relations and current events. Hotel Somerset. 7:30.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS LECTURE—Illustrated talk by Raymond A. Porter of the Massachusetts School of Art. Open to the public, free. Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue. 8.

Tomorrow

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Lecture by Christian A. Herter on "Unemployment Compensation: How Should Massachusetts Meet This Problem?" 11 a. m.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Charles K. Moser, chief of far eastern section of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, speaks on "Japan's Position in World Trade." Hotel Statler 12:15.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION—Lecture by Julia S. Orvis of Wellesley College, on "Jugoslavia and King Alexander." 264 Boylston Street. 1.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Hayward: American Paintings. 11 a. m.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE—25th anniversary of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. 3 and 8 141 Cambridge Street.

PRINTING HOUSE CRAFTSMEN — Program on "Color." Lectures: Dr. A. E. Gessler of New York on "Color Chemistry"; Dr. Arthur C. Hardy of M. I. T. on "Color As Light"; George C. Welp of New York on "Color in Use." Meeting in M. I. T. Lecture Hall 10-250. 6:45.

QUOTA CLUB—Mrs. Marion A. Guilford of Teachers' College, speaks on the English novelist, Arnold Bennett, following dinner at 6:30. 264 Boylston Street.

Let Society Own Production, Laski Says

(Continued from Page 1)

is the very nature of the capitalist system. The League of Nations cannot work," Professor Laski said, "so long as it is a league of capitalist nations, nor is there any solution in pacifist moralism. No state now dares to disarm, and the only solution is in a change in the fundamental social system.

Masses Must Inquire

"It is inevitable that the masses should inquire into the justice and the right of the system under which they live. This is part of the movement for equality that history reveals. If they find that there is not enough justice or right, they will move for more."

The mental climate in England in 1935, he said, is like that in France 30 or 40 years before the French Revolution. He implied that it was too late to forestall a trend toward disaster there. But he suggested that the United States, if it will profit by the lesson Europe has learned, may take steps to save itself, and so save Europe in the end by its example.

The solution, Professor Laski implied, is in the common ownership of the means of production. This he believes will liberate potentialities of wealth and satisfaction for the masses of the people that never have been known and can hardly be imagined. To attain this goal, he said, it is necessary to be just, as well as generous; it is necessary to correct the division of society into rich and poor, since that makes a house divided against itself that cannot stand; and it may well be necessary, if we are to retain our remaining liberties, to fight for them, since the secret of liberty is courage.

Republican Return Predicted by 1940

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 22 (AP)—Harold J. Laski, British economist, making an address here, foresaw Republican victory in America by 1940, largely because of the "inability of the New Deal to bring about recovery."

He ascribed this inability to "hindrances by capitilistic interests," which he believed would result in the loss of control of Congress by the present Administration in 1938.

Professor Laski was the final speaker on the Bowdoin College institute of politics program. He urged American people to do their own fundamental thinking and refuse to accept what he said were "the old principles which led them into the depression."

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	"The Mail Bag"...	String quintet....	Patti Chapin, songs
5:15	Agricultural reports.	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school....	"Og, Son of Fire".
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	"Jack Armstrong"	"Jack Armstrong".	Local dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Stamp Club.......	Yankee Singers....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service......	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	"Air Adventures"....	features; news....	Sketch; scores....	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	News; features......	"Lum and Abner"	"The Band Wagon"	"Concert Minia-
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"The Desert Kid"	"Musical Moments'	tures": orchestra.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Studio chorus.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service......
7:15	Grenadiers Quartet..	"Black Chamber".	"Just Plain Bill".	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet...	Financial talk....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch...	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	League speaker...
8:00	Network program to	Richard Himber's	"Melody Limited".	Pianos; music....
8:15	be announced.......	Orchestra; soloist	Edwin C. Hill.....	Talk, Joseph Egan
8:30	Meredith Willson and	Nelson Eddy, bari-	Kate Smith's Re-	Discovery Night:
8:45	concert orchestra...	tone; chorus; or..	vue; orchestra....	amateur show by
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Norman Cordon;	talent from New
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	comedy skits.....	concert orchestra.	England ....
9:30	"Meant for Happi-	"Music at the Hay-	Network comedy	"Harv and Esther"
9:45	ness," sketch......	dyns'; drama; or.	and orchestra.....	News Service.....
10:00	Jackie Heller; orch...	Gene Arnold; solo-	Hill billy music;	Wayne King and
10:15	"America in Music":	ist; quartet; orch.	soloists; orchestra	his orchestra....
10:30	soloists; orchestra...	Musical program..	Spotlight Revue...	Jack Renard and
10:45	Joe Rines's Orchestra	Hawaiian music...	Williams Orchestra	his orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; Hugh Bar-	Forecasts; feature.	News Service.	Sketch; Casa Loma
11:15	rett's Orchestra......	NBC organist.....	Le Paradis Orch...	Orchestra ....
11:30	Jolly Coburn and his	Stan Myers and	Imperial Varieties.	Jarrett Orchestra.
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra.....	Hogan Orchestra...	Fisher Orchestra..

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:00 WNAC, From the Mayor's office, City Hall, Boston.
11:30 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, NBC Music Guild: chamber music recital.
2:30 WNAC, Tercentenary celebration of Boston Latin School.
3:00 WNAV, Red Sox-Yankees, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey reporter.
3:00 WAAB, Boston Braves-New York Giants, Polo Grounds, New York.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Radio Nature League, conducted by Thornton Burgess.
7:45 WAAB, "A New Deal for the League of Nations," Clarke M. Eichelberger.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: Spencer Dean mystery dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:30 WNAC, "Melodiana": Abe Lyman's Orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:30 WBZ, Edgar Guest in "Welcome Valley"; sketch; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; guest soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie and his orchestra; Robert Ripley, guest speaker.
9:00 WBZ, "Red Trails," Northwest Mounted Police dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC, Hour of Charm: female vocal-instrumental ensemble.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing, soloist.
10:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly," comedy sketch with music.
10:00 WEEI, Leoncavallo's "I Pagliacci," with Francis White, Jan Peerce and other soloists.
10:30 WNAC, Heidt's Brigadiers: popular orchestra and features.

Butter Market Agent Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVIS, Calif.—F. H. Abbott, associate in dairy industry in the college of agriculture here of the University of California, has been appointed collaborator to the AAA at Washington, D. C. He will co-operate with the Administration in presenting butter marketing agreements in California. The region covered by these proposed agreements encompasses the 11 western states.

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 40's; moderate northerly winds.

All New England States: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northerly winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	66	Minneapolis .	44	62
Bermuda	70	74	New Orleans.	64	74
Chicago	42	46	New York ..	48	66
Denver	34	72	Norfolk, Va..	54	58
Helena, Mont.	32	52	Philadelphia..	54	62
Jacksonville.	66	82	St. Louis ...	48	66
Kansas City..	56	76	San Francisco	50	60
Los Angeles..	56	68	Washington..	50	54
Miami, Fla...	76	90			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 22.
B—Maximum April 21.

High Tides in Boston

Monday, 1:35 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Tuesday, 1:44 a. m.; height 10 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:03 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; maximum temperature 59 degrees above zero; minimum 38 above.

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Maynard Co-operative Plows Earnings Back Into Plant

Education, religion and town government represented on board of directors. Members buy all sorts of supplies at store, and sell milk.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAYNARD, Mass., April 22—In this town co-operation is something more than a vague generality. Co-operation, the people of Maynard have been finding out, saves them money.

The member of the United Co-operative Society of Maynard who takes advantage of all the various activities, buys his meat, groceries, bakeshop products at the co-operative store. He orders his coal from the co-operative coal yard. His range oil he gets the same way. He drives his car down to the co-operative filling station and gets his oil.

If he wants to paint his house or buy garden tools he visits the hardware department of the store. The "co-op" truck delivers his milk at the door. If he is a farmer he sells his milk to the co-operative, buys his feed, fertilizer, cement, his seed and grain at the co-operative grain warehouse.

Speculation Avoided

And the average member in Maynard is doing just this. He does it first because it is his store, his gas station. His money is invested in the plant and equipment. He gets 5½ per cent interest. There is no chance to gamble or speculate. The value of the shares is fixed, the rate of interest is invariable.

But he gets another cut. For a consumer he is the real "boss." The dollar he spends over the counter makes the profits possible. So, after the fixed interest is paid and operating expenses figured and depreciation and other items knocked off the consumer gets the dividends, a percentage of interest on the money he has spent.

They call this consumers' co-operation. The people of Maynard like it. They even go so far as to insist, along with 100,000,000 other co-operators scattered across the globe, that this is the only economic system of distributing profits. The co-operative plant in Maynard speaks volumes for the contention.

To begin with there is the store. It is not the sort of a store you would expect to find in Maynard. It belongs in a much larger town. It wouldn't be out of place on one of the big thoroughfares of a large city. It is as smart, efficient. It has the latest in equipment. Back of the store is a bakery. It is run on a strict quality basis.

Efficient Dairying

Back of the bakery there is a dairy plant. The milk comes in from the farms, is pasteurized and bottled in the most up-to-date and efficient manner. And it is all done co-operatively. There is a surplus. But it isn't a profit. It belongs to the man who bought the milk. He gets it.

This is the setup. Arvo N. Rivers, manager of the society, tells how it is done. Mr. Rivers does not talk idealism. He tells what has been done and how he does it. Last year the society members got the usual 3½ per cent dividend. Interest on the money they spent.

They built a gas station without floating a loan, without issuing batches of stock. The plant, buildings and equipment are free of debt. There are no mortgages. A conservative estimate gives the value of the plant and equipment as $85,000. Members hold just $22,000 worth of capital stock. The rest represents earnings plowed back into the business to give better values and service to the consumers.

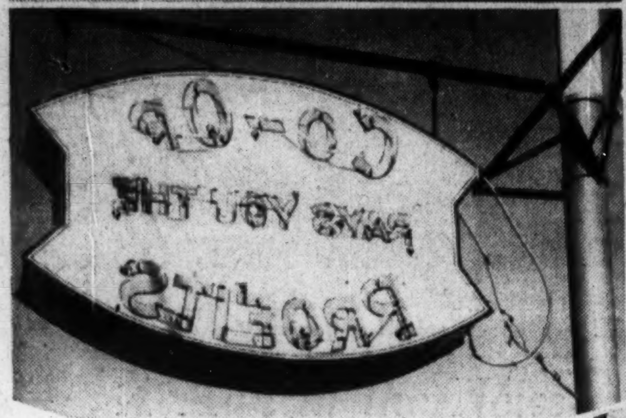
Varied Representation

But the members of the Maynard Society get something more than dividends from their plant. There is an ideal behind the store and the rest of assets, an ideal that is working in the thinking of most of the members. It is the ideal of co-operation as an economic system.

The board of directors of the society tell the story of co-operation in Maynard. The president, Charles W. Manty, is a teacher of history and science in the local high school. Another director teaches in the same school. The Rev. Matthew A. Vance, pastor of the Congregational Church, is another. There is a former selectman. Thus the board represents education, religion and town government. That, Mr. Manty points out, is the perfect balance for a co-operative society.

In the present time of economic unrest, Mr. Manty declares, consumers, co-operation as practiced in Maynard, and in thousands of other towns throughout the United States, is pointing a way out. It is business with exploitation and speculation removed. Without the load of bonded indebtedness, without top-heavy stock issues, business would not fall periodically into the doldrums.

The Maynard Co-operative Store operates on a 13 per cent margin. Last year there was 25.8 per cent gain in business, and a still higher rate of gain in membership. Even without Mr. Manty's figures and facts the co-operative plant in Maynard tells an interesting story.



By a Staff Photographer

Activities of Co-operative Society at Maynard, Mass.

A Branch Store and the General Store of the Society Are Pictured at Upper and Lower Left. The Milk Delivery Wagon and Gas Station Sign at the Right Disclose Other Functions of the Organization.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

One more shove from the Massachusetts Legislature may be sufficient to push dog racing into the repeal discard. Two shoves, one from the House of Representatives, which has given a first reading to a repeal measure, and another from the Senate which struck from the budget the dog racing expense provisions, already have placed the "sport" on slippery ground.

However, there are some State House onlookers who are not so certain that the extra shove is forthcoming. Of course, in the House is Representative Martin Hays, Republican floor leader, who is the legal counsel for one of the dog racing organizations which have received licenses to operate meets at Revere.

To the skeptics the first reading vote of 115 to 86 is merely a move to embarrass Representative Hays, who has been certain that dog races will be operated in Massachusetts this year despite the public clamor against the sport that the voters unwittingly sanctioned. These same skeptics are certain that when the final vote is taken dog racing will be on the winning side adorned with a complete coat of purifying legislative whitewash.

Lined up against these nonbelievers is a bloc of legislators who believe the antidog-racing outburst is sufficiently strong to influence several members to vote its repeal. They believe that the dog-racing issue rests entirely in the public hearing before the Ways and Means Committee, to which the repeal bill was referred after the House of Representatives gave it its first reading.

The hearing, it is understood, will be held this week, and opponents of dog racing can be sure to be on hand in great numbers.

No new arguments are expected to be brought to bear in the fight. Practically all the arguments possible in the present case have been brought forth. Of course, the testimony has been overwhelmingly in favor of repeal. The only opposition argument has been that the people voted for dog racing, therefore it should be allowed.

However, to most persons this is no argument. Few persons, even the dog-racing proponents, have disputed the contention that a majority of the voters marked an "X" in the "yes" column, without knowledge of the racketeering element that follows the "sport."

Sinclair Weeks, Republican Mayor of Newton, whose budgets have kept Newton's tax rate the lowest city rate in Massachusetts, is definitely a political threat for 1936.

Much more liberal than many of the Old Guard Republicans in Massachusetts and yet definitely opposed to many of the New Deal operations, he is certain to carry sufficient appeal to draw a sizable following no matter what post he seeks.

Political prognosticators, however, have not yet decided what fight he should enter. He has been mentioned as a Republican candidate to oppose Governor Curley should the Governor go through with his announced intention of seeking Marcus A. Coolidge's post in the United States Senate.

While talking politics and possible political candidates, one must not overlook Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., now stationed in the lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature. There is considerable talk that the grandson of the well-known Senator Lodge may run for a post in the United States House of Representatives in 1936.

He is definitely in the fore regarding the textile issue, having led a meeting Sunday in Salem and having pounded on the subject for some time. More liberal than his famous father and at least sympathetic toward labor, Representative Lodge is considered a good bet for the position.

Edgar M. Mills

Boston Elevated Railway Co.

Boston Elevated Railway Company shows deficit from operations in the nine months ended March 31 amounting to $1,396,389. In the year ended June 30, 1934, the deficit was $1,551,631.

NewDealForcingU.S. Toward Cataclysm, Alcorn Charges

HARTFORD, Conn., April 22 (AP)—State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn, Republican nominee for Governor last fall, told members of the State Bar Association here today that the nation is rapidly approaching a cataclysm, in launching a scathing attack on the New Deal.

"The present era," said Mr. Alcorn, who is president of the association, "is fast developing into one of confusion and disintegration rather than one of social, moral and political progress."

Mr. Alcorn's address was given at the annual meeting of the association.

Referring to the gold decision of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Alcorn said: All honor to the four dissenters in the Court who held fast to the principle that the nation's faith was pledged to the redemption of its promises and that it had no right to break that pledge simply because it had the power to do so."

"It is either rank ignorance or the inexcusable blindness of political prejudice not to recognize the cataclysm we are rapidly approaching," he asserted.

He said political expediency is in the ascendency and that "demagoguery gnaws at the vitals of constitutional government."

Nicholson at New Post

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 22 (AP)—Meredith Nicholson, United States diplomat and author, presented his credentials as American Minister to Venezuela in an audience today with Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, President of Venezuela.

Transport Firms Issue Ultimatum To Truck Drivers

Strikers at Hartford Are Told It Will Be a 'Fight to Finish'

HARTFORD, Conn., April 22 (AP)—With between 800 and 1000 truck drivers on strike in Connecticut today, representatives of transportation concerns issued an ultimatum to the strikers that it would be a fight to the finish, especially on the latter's demand for union recognition.

Joseph Adley, head of the transportation bureau here, representing 15 companies, said that these concerns were ready to fight to the very end.

Meanwhile, at least one truck was stopped and the driver forced to turn back to the point from which he started, while state and local police took precaution against possible violence.

Leading carriers in this city said they were sending out no trucks, their attitude being to "sit tight and await developments." One truck operator said 75 per cent of his business was going by rail, and last night hired drivers out of New York City, who were not affected by the strike.

Mr. Adley said: "The spearhead of this strike is unquestionably recognition of the union. The other demands the drivers have made are not unreasonable. They are more or less nominal and could be settled without resorting to a walkout.

"As far as union recognition is concerned, we are not prepared to take up that question now. Truck unions have been in operation only about a year in Connecticut and the men involved in them number about 500. We do not believe these unions to be sufficiently responsible to represent the rank and file of the drivers."

Some movements of trucks were reported here, but no attempt has been made to send trucks out of the State since the strike started, it was said.

John J. Murphy, business agent for the Hartford local of the truckmen's unions, said that wherever possible shipments of milk, bread and meat would not be held up. He said also that trucks of the First National Stores, owned and operated by the chain grocery concern, will not be stopped, but that Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company trucks are classed as "for hire" vehicles and as such will be halted.

The strike was called, union leaders said, after three months of unsuccessful negotiations with the eastern motor freight conference, comprising most of the interstate trucking companies in the Connecticut and western Massachusetts area. Union recognition is the principal point involved and slightly increased wages and improved working conditions also are asked.

M. L. Adley of New Haven, a member of the conference, was in Hartford last night and told newspapermen that "no warning whatsoever was given of a strike."

Lily Pons to Sing at Jubilee

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Petite Lily Pons, the French coloratura soprano, sailed on the liner Paris April 20 for London, telling interviewers her engagement with Dr. Fritz von der Becke, Hamburg physician, is definitely broken. In London, she will sing three performances of "The Barber of Seville" at the King's jubilee season at Covent Garden.

Latin School Tablet Unveiled; Opens Tercentenary Program

Cadets Reviewed and Pageant Depicts Episodes in School's History—Many Notable Names Are Inscribed on Roll of Graduates

The Boston Public Latin School today recounted proudly its 300 years of service in the field of free education.

With the unveiling of a tablet at noon, the Latin School inaugurated a two-day program of celebrations through which the public attention is directed to the fact that "here was planted the seed from which grew the whole American system of free education."

In the presence of educators, alumni and present students, the bronze tablet was uncovered in the imposing school building on Louis Pasteur Avenue, the fourth site since the founding of the school in the home of the first headmaster, Philemon Pormort.

The tablet recites that at a general meeting of the town of Boston," Philemon Pormort was entreated to become schoolmaster for the teaching and nurturing of children with us."

Mayor Mansfield was the principal speaker at the unveiling. Wilfred F. Kelley, headmaster of South Boston's High School, represented the Boston Committee on Historical Sites. Following the unveiling, the Mayor reviewed the Latin School cadets. In the assembly hall, a pageant was staged depicting episodes in the school's history.

Notable speakers are engaged for the school's tercentenary celebrations at Symphony Hall tomorrow afternoon, presided over by Joseph L. Powers, headmaster since 1929. Dr. Lawrence A. Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard, Dr. Charles E. Mackey, chairman of the school committee, Gov. James M. Curley, Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools, and John I. Fitzgerald, president of the City Council, will address the assembly.

The climax to the celebrations is scheduled for the Copley Plaza Hotel tomorrow night when graduates will recall their associations with the school during its earlier days. Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools, Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, and John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, will speak as Latin School Alumni.

The finale will call attention to a long list of men who have gone out of Latin School doors to become honored citizens of the nation. Among these names are Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Robert T. Paine, and William Hopper, all of them signers of the Declaration of Independence.

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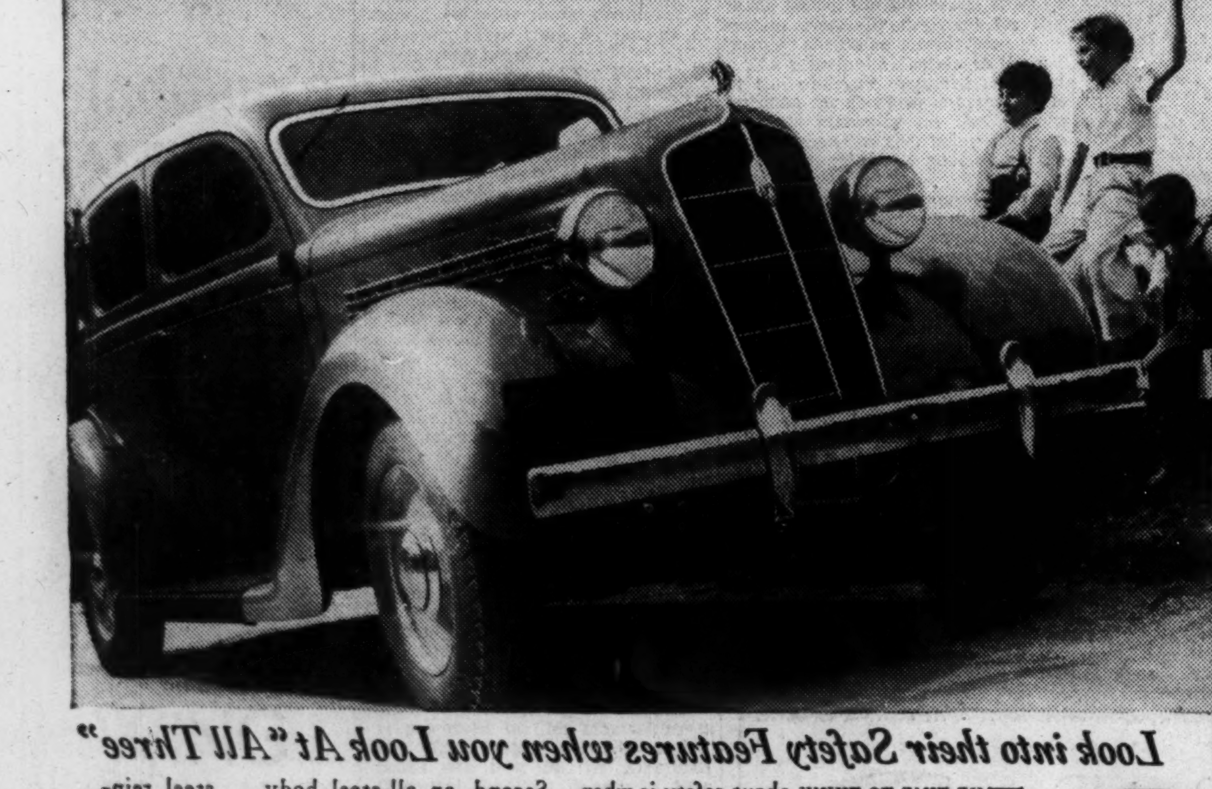

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Chemists Scan Three Centuries Of Achievement in Advancing American Trade Development

Promotion of Social Welfare Under Capitalistic System Cited by Tripp—Warning Given Against Recourse to Radical Theories

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 22—The major role of chemistry in modern world affairs was described from many angles by speakers at the eighty-ninth meeting of the American Chemical Society here today. With more than 10,000 chemists and industrialists taking part in it, the meeting, which will last through this week, features the 300th anniversary of the chemical industry in America, and nearly 1000 addresses will be made describing the activities of the chemical and allied industries and the work of chemists in research laboratories.

The part chemistry has played in the development of American industry from the days of the tallow candle and the "old oaken bucket" was described by Ernest T. Trigg of Philadelphia, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, in an address on "the social trend in business and government" which featured the first day's proceedings. Mr. Trigg made it plain that without chemistry the United States would not be the great industrial nation it is.

Defense of Capitalism

This industrialization is indissolubly linked with the capitalistic system, he continued, and in the face of the criticism which has been leveled at the system he defended it for having made life more abundant for everyone, lightened labor and produced comforts and pleasures which would have otherwise been impossible.

Referring to the social welfare work of industry, Mr. Trigg recalled that about 3,000,000 American workers were enjoying some form of pension provision and that about 300 plants having pension plans, already have set aside reserves aggregating $700,000,000 for this work; that about 2,000,000 workers are now protected by dismissal wage plans and that about 67,000 employees have guaranteed employment plans.

"It may appear to some that what is termed 'social justice' is confined entirely to the thinking of modern politicians," Mr. Trigg continued, "but a resume of the development of American industry will prove that even though it may have been prompted by 'enlightened self-interest,' American industry has gone a long way by its own volition in making the American working man the best paid, the best housed, the best fed, the best clothed, the best educated and the most self-respecting worker in all Christendom. . . .

"In saying this, I do not intend any blanket eulogy for our capitalistic system, for we know it has many faults. We have had industrialists who have let short-sighted or ruthless greed impel them to grind down their employees to the last cent and to the last minute of effort. Some of this type of industrialist merit the worst that demagogues say of industry as a whole."

Mr. Trigg voiced concern over the political efforts of the economic depression, which he characterized as "the grand canyon of them all," having lasted so long that "new influences have developed in our national thinking and have acquired such momentum that there is undeniable danger of our national morality and the stability of our form of government."

"When we look upon the acclaim which the share-the-wealth propaganda, the Townsend plan and similar doctrines are received by millions of people who vote, we have good reason to be deeply concerned," he declared. "The forces of radicalism are rapidly gaining strength. . . . It is our duty and our responsibility to fight our way ahead in a supreme effort to restore employment and prosperity within the capitalistic system."

Interplanetary Travel

Thomas Midgley, vice-president of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation and discoverer of ethyl fluid for which he received the William H. Nichols medal of the New York section of the American Chemical Society, envisaged interplanetary travel, defensive devices for cities in wartime, control of the age cycle, perennially abundant agriculture and a maximum two-hour workday in a forecast of chemistry in the next century.

Visiting will be done by television and the 1000-mile-an-hour airplane "is just around the corner," he declared.

Chemistry was called "the pacemaker of American industry and a revolutionary force in other fields" by other speakers. Among these was Prof. James R. Withrow of Ohio State University, who, in an address before the building industries symposium, envisaged a "boom" in the building industry as a result of the work of chemical scientists.

Better Building Materials

These, he said, would make available better and cheaper materials than those provided by nature, with the result that there will be an increased demand for all types of building materials. They will bring increased comfort, health, safety, convenience and beauty in building, he declared.

Professor Withrow described new mineral wools which make it possible at little cost to insulate entire buildings against extremes of heat or cold, new glues which are immune to parasitic action and which have been developed from sands, new rust-resisting compounds for metals, new stone-like materials which can be fabricated into any degree of hardness and tinted any color.

"The problem of the building and construction industry," he continued, "is to meet the market demand within the consumer's purchasing power. . . . The greatest need is a saving of labor costs per unit of building, whatever the unit might be." This is what the chemical industry is doing, he said.

C. F. Schnabel of Kansas City, speaking before the biological chemistry division, told of experiments he had made with young cereal grasses like oats, wheat, barley and rye when grown on rich soil and cut just prior to jointing. When dried, he said, they have from 200 to 500 per cent greater biological value than common vegetables.

One pound of grass flour, he added, contains more vitamin and "greens" value than 50 pounds of fresh head lettuce.

It was announced by Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation, that a joint conference of representatives of agriculture, industry and science would be held at Dearborn, Mich., on May 7 and 8.

Winthrop's Work Recalled

The convention will pay honor to the work of John Winthrop Jr., first colonial governor of Connecticut and a pioneer in American industrial chemistry.

The story of John Winthrop Jr.'s work as the first chemist in America is told in a research report to the society by Dr. C. A. Browne, chief of chemical and technological research of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

The American pioneer chemist, says Dr. Browne, was born in Groton, Eng., in 1606, and after several years in Trinity College, Dublin, and a period of law study, he traveled for five years in Europe, coming in contact with the great chemists of that day, with whom he kept up correspondence in Latin after coming to Boston in 1631.

Within a year the young Winthrop was receiving apparatus, chemicals and books on the subject, from England. The bill for the first shipment is preserved by the Massachusetts Historical Society and 70 of the books are now in the American Chemical Society's library in New York.

In Massachusetts and later in Connecticut, he became interested in the production of salt, iron, glass, potash, tar, black lead, saltpeter, copper, alum and other chemicals.

In 1662, while on a diplomatic errand to London, Winthrop was admitted to the Royal Society. In later years he prepared various papers for it on chemical developments in New England.

"Three hundred years is a long time," Burton Lowe, member of the society's executive board, told a Monitor representative, "but I venture to assert that the next 30 years will cover even greater strides in industrial chemical progress than we have seen in the entire 30 decades whose conclusion is being celebrated today at this convention."

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Opposition Names Full Tickets For Yugoslav Election

Anti-Regime Groups Plan Equal Rights for All Racial Divisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 22—Further stage toward eventual voluntary unification of Yugoslavs on a basis of mutual understanding among the various racial and regional groups has been reached here during the week end with official confirmation of the opposition ticket headed by Dr. Vlatko Matchek, noted Croat leader.

When the Parliament was dissolved two months ago and elections set for May 5, four groups that had always opposed a dictatorial regime and its policy of coercive unification of Yugoslavia combined in the hopes of preparing a common opposition ticket.

But the press was largely closed to them and they had difficulty in issuing appeals, putting up posters or holding public meetings.

Yet in spite of restrictions, the opposition parties representing the voluntary co-operation of all three of the religions and most of the racial and regional groups in Yugoslavia, managed to fulfill all the requirements in time to place a candidate in every election district, to collect all the necessary signatures and to prepare the intricate set of documents demanded by law.

Thus on May 5 the Yeftitch Government will meet at the polls with an antiregime, antidictatorial opposition which demands real constitutionalism, a large degree of local autonomy and equal rights for Croats, Serbs and Slovenes.

Two other opposition tickets have also been confirmed, that of the Fascists and another of dissatisfied supporters of the present regime.

Super-Banker

Wide World

Marriner S. Eccles

A Man in the News

★ ★ ★

Eccles Champion of Debtor Group; His Nomination Is Before Senate

★ ★ ★

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington

Marriner Stoddard Eccles, with whose appointment as governor of the Federal Reserve Board the Senate is wrestling, is important as a type and as an individual. In both capacities his career is of surprising interest.

As a type, Mr. Eccles embodies the debtor-group of the country; the West, bowed under the load of financial obligation to the East; the region which believes that results can be achieved by the manipulation of money, debts, and credit. And Banker Eccles is the first man ever to head the Federal Reserve Board who held these views.

His predecessors have been of the creditor-East. They have regarded debt, money, and credit as untouchable, as almost sacred. Thus Mr. Eccles embodies in his own person the shift in national balance-of-power from the creditor to the debtor group. With the appointment of a Utah banker to the highest banking office in the Government, the reorientation of power is officially recognized.

Successful Business Man

It matters not that as an individual, Marriner Eccles is a supremely successful business man and banker, who has built up a great industrial empire, at 44 years of age; who carried his holdings through the depression far more successfully than almost any banker in New York.

He is a small, canny-appearing, dry, pleasant, and challenging Scot. He is one generation away from the old country; it was during the two years that he was distributing Mormon tracts and addressing working-class meetings in the Clydeside slums that he met his wife, May Campbell Young. He is one of 22 children of David Eccles, a Mormon pioneer, lumberman, banker, sugar manufacturer, insurance magnate, who amassed a $7,000,000 fortune.

Mr. Eccles was traditionally a Republican; he shifted his politics to the Democratic side under the debtor-pressure of the final Hoover years. Just before Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration, when he had never seen or had any contact with the Roosevelt advisers, he came to Washington and before the Senate Finance Committee gave a pretty good blueprint of the New Deal, arrived at independently by hard thinking in his own office.

His Own New Deal

He advocated:

Distribution of $500,000,000 for relief to the states;

Spending of $2,500,000,000 or more on public works;

The domestic allotment plan to raise farm prices;

Refinancing of farm mortgages;

Cancellation of the inter-allied debts;

A bank deposit guaranty law;

Minimum-wage laws; unemployment insurance; old-age pensions; child labor laws; securities-exchange control; federal regulation of transport and communication; a national planning board for industries; unification of the banking system under the Federal Reserve Board.

To which pundits have exclaimed that Eccles was not only a moron, he was also a prophet.

Subcommittee Approves Nomination of Eccle

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The Glass banking subcommittee today voted to make a favorable report on the nomination of Marriner S. Eccles of Utah as governor of the Federal Reserve Board without further inquiry into his qualifications.

Guests in American Hotels Now Hear Foreign Programs

Short-wave reception is the latest addition to American hotel services. It thus joins the category of papers under the door, continental breakfasts, servidor closets, tickless electric clocks and the myriad of other conveniences offered by American hotels to attract guests.

A South American guest of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City will be able to listen to the rumbas and tangos of his native land or an English guest will be able to hear the precise accents of the news announcers direct from the B. B. C. in London. This new short-wave service is an addition to the regular radiocast reception which is part of the Waldorf's service.

Two towers on the hotel roof strung with antennas of the correct predetermined length for short-wave reception will pick up the signal energy from foreign short-wave stations and it will be relayed by a special insulated transmission line down to the radio room on the sixth floor.

From the radio room the signals will be amplified and passed on the regular six-channel radio reception system of the hotel. Various non-fading, constant-reception devices have also been incorporated in the system to improve short-wave reception for hotel patrons.

Many of the uninitiates in short-wave radio reception attempt to get good results from their all-wave instruments with the use of an ordinary antenna of the type that has proved best for domestic standard radiocast reception. To get the most out of the really fine all-wave receivers now on the market, by picking up as many stations as possible and reducing the pick-up of objectionable noises and other man-made static, the use of an antenna system especially designed for the purpose should be considered.

The principal objection to the use of the ordinary standard radiocast antenna for short-wave reception is that its efficiency on the various wave lengths varies, being good on a few, but relatively poor on all the rest.

This variation is caused by resonant and non-resonant points of the antenna. The point at which an antenna is one-quarter wavelength long is termed the fundamental resonance of the antenna. The wavelength of the fundamental resonance can be calculated with fair precision by multiplying the length of the antenna in meters, by four. (A meter equals 3.28 feet.)

The typical radio antenna is approximately 81 feet (or 25 meters) in length. Thus its fundamental, or quarter wave resonance, would be 100 meters. The greatest signal strength is developed in the receiver with a resonant antenna since, at resonance, the antenna approximately matches the antenna coil of the radio set and there is the greatest transfer of signal energy into the set. The antenna is also resonant at odd multiples of a quarter wave length, that is, 3-4, 5-4, and so forth, and an efficient transfer of signals is again obtained.

At the half-wave point and even multiples thereof, the antenna presents a very high resistance to the effective transfer of the signal to the radio set. These points are termed anti or non-resonant points, and for the typical antenna would occur at approximately the following wave lengths: 50 meters or ½ wave, 25 meters or full wave, 16.6 meters or 1½ wave, and so on in multiples of ½ wave. These non-resonant points are fairly close to regular short wave reception channels.

The transfer of a given signal to the receiver will be three to 10 times as much at the present resonant points of the antenna than the non-resonant points. Increasing the signal strength delivered to the first tube in the radio set is also the best way to reduce the background noise developed by the receiving set. The background noise of the radio set is reduced as the sensitivity required is decreased, and for receivers of really advanced design, equipped with automatic volume control, increased signal input automatically reduces any background noise developed by the set.

High Lights for Week

(Time given is Eastern Standard Time)

Sunday, April 28

10:30-11 a. m., GSE, 11.86 meg., GSG, 17.79 meg., England, B. B. C. Concert Orchestra.

6-7 p. m., GSB, 9.51 meg., GSC, 9.58 meg., England, "Tunes of the Times."

7-7:30 p. m., EAQ, 9.87 meg., Madrid, International Broadcasting Concert.

8-10 p. m., YV3RC, 6.15 meg., Venezuela, "Spanish Folk Songs."

Monday, April 29

4:30-9:30 p. m., YV6RV, 6.52 meg., Venezuela, Spanish variety program.

6-7:30 p. m., 2RO, 6.08 or 9.62 meg., "The American Hour."

6-7:30 p. m., DJN, 9.54 meg., Berlin, German Folk Music (daily, same hour).

Tuesday, April 30

6-6:30 p. m., GSB, 9.51 meg., GSC, 9.58 meg., England, Musical Tour of London.

7-7:30 p. m., EAQ, 9.87 meg., Madrid, International Broadcasting Concert.

7-8:30 p. m., HC2RL, 6.66 meg., Ecuador, Spanish Classics.

Wednesday, May 1

6-7:30 p. m., 2RO, 6.08 or 9.62 meg., Rome, "The American Hour."

7-7:45 p. m., GSB, 9.51 meg., GSC, 9.58 meg., England, Dance Music, Cassini Club.

Thursday, May 2

7-7:30 p. m., EAQ, 9.87 meg., Madrid, International Broadcasting Concert.

7-7:45 p. m., GSB, 9.51 meg., GSC, 9.58 meg., England, Light English Music.

9-11:30 p. m., PRADO, 6.62 meg., Ecuador, South American folk songs.

Friday, May 3

4-10 p. m., YV3RC, 6.15 meg., Venezuela, Spanish-American music (also daily).

6-7:30 p. m., 2RO, 6.08 or 9.62 meg., Rome, "The American Hour."

6-10 p. m., HJ1ABE, 6.44 meg., Colombia, Spanish variety program (daily except Sunday).

Saturday, May 4

1:30-2:30 p. m., GSB, 9.51 meg., GSD, 11.75 meg., England, "Old Music Halls."

7-7:30 p. m., EAQ, 9.87 meg., Madrid, International Broadcasting Concert.

9-10 p. m., XEBT, 6.00 meg., Mexico, Mexico City Police Band.

10:30-11:30 p. m., HJ4ABL, 6.10 meg., Colombia, "Short-Wave Fan Letters."

[A Monday short-wave comment feature]

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Bank Control and Recovery Test Leaders in Congress In Week of Big Issues

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22—As murky a legislative week as has confronted this session of Congress opened today in the capital.

To the political bystander the giants of politics and economics seemed to be thrashing about in a fog of uncertainty—not unlike supposititious dinosaurs pummeling each other in a paleozoic marsh. Fraught with critical importance as it was to the New-Deal program, no one could guess in advance which particular bill or lobby would emerge victorious from the melee.

So many complications entered the scene that it was possible only to summarize briefly the conflicting elements:

Filibuster—The Senate, where most of the trouble centers, threatens to be tied up just at the most critical juncture by a filibuster against the Costigan-Warner antilynching bill, which has roused southerners as have few other pieces of legislation. So strongly emotionalized is this issue that it is impossible to expect logical actions and arguments to surround it, and if the bill once gets the preferred parliamentary position which its sponsors ask, the delay that will follow will be indefinite. Thirteen years ago a similar bill was filibustered out of existence by Senators Harrison and Underwood: the same old fight is likely to come today, with southern senators already threatening to battle to the last day of the session rather than see the measure passed.

Relief—Senator Huey P. Long (D), of Louisiana, the "Kingfish," has returned to the capital eager to "lambaste" Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator, for the rude things the latter said about him over the relief issue. This is going to set a new chain of explosions off in the Senate, according to all reports, though if Mr. Long attempts to make his speech today he will find himself somewhat limited by the agreement to curtail debate on the Bankhead tenant farmer relief bill, which is not the ostensible unfinished business before the Senate. However, Mr. Long can say much in 40 minutes.

Bank Bill—Hearings continued today before the Glass subcommittee of the Senate Banking Committee, of which Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D) of Florida is chairman. There is long rivalry between these two nestors of the Senate, Glass and Fletcher; and they differ over the bank bill as over most matters. Mr. Glass is all set to eliminate title II from the bill; Mr. Fletcher over the week end issued a statement saying that title II was the heart of the bill. You ask what is title II?—It is the section that concentrates and centralizes power over the banks and the banking system in a new setup, in which Federal Government will play a paramount part. Here is more trouble for the Administration.

Utilities—Newspaper polls over the week end indicated further rocks ahead in the Administration's path, at least to the degree of showing sentiment in the House Interstate Commerce Committee against the drastic provisions of the pending Wheeler-Rayburn bill which would regulate or outlaw public utility holding companies. From the first, however, it has been forecast that the Administration would probably have to withdraw from its extreme position on this point.

NRA—As though the other troubles were not enough, the Senate Finance Committee under Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi seems to be getting nowhere—and getting there very rapidly—on the NRA extension bill. This measure has to be passed before June 16, when the present NRA organization comes to the end of its two-year term. The House has not even begun committee hearings yet on this vital part of the new deal program.

Bonus and AAA—Hearings today started on the trouble-making bonus, which is treated elsewhere in the news columns, while the American Liberty League rushed to the defense of American liberty by declaring that Henry A. Wallace's amendments to the AAA would tend to produce "Fascism" in both industry and agriculture. Mr. Wallace shows no signs of relenting under this blast, and here again is more ground for argument, dispute and delay for the Administration.

Republicans—If the foregoing troubles are hard for the Democrats, at least they give bigger and bigger scope for the Republicans, who held the first of a series of get-together whoop-it-up meetings in the capital on Saturday.

Nearly everybody had a good time at the conference, which was ostensibly a meeting in honor of the veteran editor, William Allen White, by fellow Republicans from Kansas. Nearly everybody, that is, but the Democrats; and in addition there was a little undercurrent of feeling among Progressive Republicans. William A. Borah (R) of Idaho and Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader in the Senate, walked out of the meeting after the lunch and before the speaking; and it is recalled that neither of these gentlemen is sympathetic to the leadership of Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, whom they brand as "conservative."

Another instance of the conflicting counsels comes to light today in twin comments by Mr. Fletcher and Senator Arthur Capper (R.) of Kansas, the one attacking the New Deal as "radical," while the other gives it an avuncular tap on the shoulder, declaring the nation may learn from it.

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B	■	■	■	■	■	E
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Bishop of Detroit Backs Up Coughlin In Every Instance

DETROIT, April 22 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. Michael G. Gallagher, Bishop of Detroit, threw the full authority of his Episcopal jurisdiction yesterday behind the radio addresses of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, organizer of the National Union for Social Justice. Bishop Gallagher spoke on the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's regular Sunday afternoon broadcast, the last of his regular winter program.

"I pronounce Father Coughlin sound in doctrine, able in its application and interpretation," the Bishop said. "Freely I give him my imprimatur on his written word and freely I give my approval on the spoken word. May both be circulated without objection throughout the land.

"Under my jurisdiction he preaches the just codes of the old law and its commandments. He teaches Christ and the fathers and the doctors of the church. He preaches the encyclicals and applies them as he has been ordered to do. Until a lawful superior rules otherwise, I stand steadfastly behind this priest, Father Coughlin, encouraging him to do the will of God as he sees it and I see it."

Bishop Gallagher's address, which the Rev. Mr. Coughlin afterward described as "one of the most historic addresses ever made in this nation," broke the silence which has surrounded the Detroit episcopacy during Father Coughlin's sensational encounters with both William Cardinal O'Connell of Boston and Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA chief, on the position of a Catholic priest in discussing national affairs.

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Federal Funds for Research Linked to Lasting Benefits Of American Recovery Plan

Topic Dominates Informal Talks at Sessions of National Academy of Sciences—Key Given to How Animals Change Colors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—A key intended to reveal the secret of how animals change their color scheme to blend into backgrounds was one of the novel papers presented before approximately 300 of the most noted physical scientists in America, gathered here today for the opening session of annual meetings of the National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. George H. Parker, professor of zoology at Harvard University, told the academy that in working with frogs and various fishes, he noted spontaneous color changes from light to dark patterns, or vice versa, depending on the color of the background. Thus normally gray fish when placed on a white background became almost colorless, and if placed on a black background they became almost black. The same fish were capable of going to either extreme.

Alternate Concentration

Though similar observations were made more than 100 years ago by Sangiovanni who labeled tiny cells in which color changes were found to take place "chromatophores," yet Dr. Parker's assertion that alternate concentration and spreading of color particles within the cells account for light or dark color, is a distinct addition to knowledge on the subject.

Thus with a fish placed on a light background the color particles of the dark pigment always present are concentrated in small black dots visible under the microscope. If placed on a dark background, the dots spread out and become dispersed throughout the cell. In nature these changes in color appear automatically in response to the background. Such color changes protect fish and other animals from enemies by allowing them to blend in with their surroundings and thus become more or less invisible. Pigment that is moving constitutes an active state, says Dr. Parker, while pigment either dispersed or concentrated is the resting state.

Tremendous Speed of Stars

A paper by Dr. Robert J. Trumpler of Lick Observatory presented further evidence clarifying assumptions made by Dr. Albert Einstein in his relativity theory.

Stars 50,000 times as bright as the sun were studied, all of which proved to be giants with very high mass. In addition to regular motions within their respective galaxies, they were discovered to attain tremendous speed, either away from or toward earthly observers.

The sun is known to be traveling through space and taking its planetary system along with it, but Dr. Trumpler asserted its speed to be hard to determine. Estimates are based on shifts in the spectrum which are proportionate to the mass. In the sun the shift is very small, and consequently hard to measure. The question now before astronomers is, do all stars have the same motions both within their galaxies and with respect to other stars?

Government's Attitude

Though other technical discussions on the program for today vary from consideration of Tauberian gap theorems to the Einstein red shift in Class O stars, the subject uppermost in corridor discussions center largely around what activity the Federal Government will show in the next six months toward mobilizing scientific research as a definite part of its recovery program.

When President Lincoln established the National Academy of Sciences following favorable action by Congress, it was specified that whenever called upon by any department of the Government, the academy shall investigate, examine, experiment and report upon any subject of science or art. Such a call was issued last year by President Roosevelt who established a Science Advisory Board with Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chairman.

The board presented its report to the President in December, specifying changes in government scientific departments aimed at preventing duplication of effort, promoting greater co-operation and maximum efficiency. It also pointed out avenues in which the recovery administration can aid private research in making an attack on the great problems facing the country today—in particular, the need for new industries.

What action will Congress take or what use will the President make of the information he now has available?

Dr. Compton feels certain that physical scientists will have to play an even more important role in the future than in the past. The problems to be solved are more complex, greater intelligence is needed in handling them, and whether directly through government service or indirectly through universities and industries based on research, intelligent planning must govern national policies instead of luck.

These men of research hold that immediate steps must be taken to utilize national resources more effectively, for exploitation and mass production, they say, only waste the gifts of nature.

They point to Russia centering its whole economic program on utilizing the fruits of scientific research. The Soviet appropriations for work in "pure science" and engineering are held to be greater than any other item in the budget—exceeding even the military expenditures.

Taking into account all the scientific bureaus of the Government the 1935 appropriations for research in the United States amount to about three-tenths of 1 per cent of the total budget.

"One might well raise the question," says Dr. Compton, "as to whether an increase in this amount might not bring advantages to the country which are large in comparison with those resulting from many other far larger expenditures."

Advance in Britain

Great Britain is felt to have taken great strides toward utilizing physical science research for social and economic improvement. Through three advisory councils the programs and budgets of the Government scientific bureaus are determined. Grants are also made to educational institutions and scientific societies for research fellowships and support of industrial research.

Germany led the world in holding a strong economic position largely based on scientific research, National Academy members assert, pointing to specific work done particularly in chemistry and metallurgy. Italy is held to be mobilizing her research facilities on a broad scale through liberal governmental spending while Japan and Belgium have been working for years to introduce new technical methods and products developed elsewhere.

Research Directions

Among the many specific directions pointed out for government spending in research, the ones most often mentioned include—development and improvement of present methods of producing and distributing electric power—long range weather forecasting—elimination of specific hazards in navigation—investigation of new uses for agricultural products — research in metallurgy—and swifter development of practical uses for new discoveries as soon as they appear.

In the lecture room this morning three non-members were introduced to the academy, Dr. Donald H. Menzel of Harvard by Dr. Harlow Shapley, and Dr. P. Van De Kamp and A. N. Vyssotsky, University of Virginia, by Dr. S. A. Mitchell.

Dr. Menzel's work has carried him into spectroscopic examinations of the ruddy gaseous layer surrounding the stars and in particular that of the sun. He announced about a year ago that the mysterious substance in the sun's corona which astronomers labeled "coronium" was actually oxygen. Today he laid before the gathering a wealth of new data concerning the physical conditions in the solar atmosphere.

His work on the spectrum of the sun's gaseous layer, the chromosphere, indicates, he says that it is impossible to account for the nature of this spectrum without postulating either the existence of ultra-violet radiation far greater than is now expected, or else the presence of high-velocity electrons ejected from the sun.

In other words, if old theories concerning the sun's gaseous layer are still held to be correct, temperatures more than 400 times those known to be correct today must be postulated. All of which would make the sun 2,400,000 degrees centigrade, instead of 6000.

Said Dr. Frank Schlesinger, director of the Yale Observatory, in discussing Dr. Menzel's paper, "We can't expect the simplified theories of the past to always work. But we are forming new ones which are designed to present fewer dilemmas than formerly."

Dr. Van De Kamp told of analyzing the proper motions of 18,000 stars invisible to the naked eye. Proper motion is the motion shown with relation to other stars.

Tonight Frank B. Jewett of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company lectures on "Electrical Communications, Past, Present and Future."

Midwest Exodus to Alaska Valley Is Under Way

Wide World

The North Star and D. L. Irwin, FERA Director of Colonization for Alaska

The motorship North Star, loaded with picked men and farm equipment, ready for first trip to 'promised land' for impoverished farmers on marginal lands of several states.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22 (AP)—Creaking winches and groaning cargo booms hummed the overture here yesterday to another American epic of adventure and pioneering—the impending departure of a new band of pilgrims for a promised land.

Picked men, food, tools, tractors and supplies for setting up a colony in the fertile Matanuska Valley of Alaska, for impoverished farmers of sub-marginal lands in the Middle West, were rolling aboard the motorship North Star, under orders to sail in 48 hours.

Back in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and the Dakotas 1000 men, women and children were saying farewell to their exhausted farms, the promised land of fourscore years ago. Two weeks hence they also will sail from here to start life anew under the midnight sun.

Planned Economy

In this fashion the physical start has been made on a government-subsidized agricultural community with a planned economy—the first of its kind in the history of the United States. It is under the supervision of the state emergency relief administration.

This pioneering will be an odd mixture of the old and the new. The settlers will meet Indians, but not arrows and tomahawks. Instead of slow, lumbering "prairie schooners" they will have fast automobile trucks.

To reach civilization they will have only to twist their radio dials or ride a few miles to the town of Parker to meet the train or attend the movies. An interdenominational church will be established at Parker.

Forty Acres Each

Each family will have 40 acres of productive land, for which it will pay the Government $3000 over a period of 30 years. Under their toil the Matanuska Valley is expected to yield fat crops of grain, vegetables and the hardier fruits—berries "as big as your fist."

Because of the proximity of the Japan current the valley is little if any colder than the plains they left behind. The mercury drops below zero sometimes, but not very often.

One of the first economic undertakings will be a co-operative dairy.

Slot Machines Banned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Legislature has put a ban on the operation of slot machines in this State. Action was based on numerous complaints, coming from all parts of the State, and the failure of local law enforcement bodies to remedy the evil, to which minors as well as adults were falling victims.

Mexico Plays Host To Miss Earhart On Her Good-Will Flight

MEXICO, D. F., April 22 (AP)—Amelia Earhart, who almost succeeded in a nonstop flight from Los Angeles to Mexico City yesterday, was the guest of honor today at the Mexican Foreign Office. She was officially greeted by Under Secretary Cenicero on behalf of Secretary Portes Gil, who is out of the city.

Miss Earhart said she might attempt a nonstop hop to New York within 10 days. She explained her plans were still uncertain because she did not know whether the attempt is feasible "in the high altitude of Mexico." The altitude here makes it difficult for a plane to take off with a heavy load of gasoline.

"I am deeply touched for this opportunity offered to me to express my gratitude to the Mexican people and its Government for their splendid hospitality," the flier said in a broadcast sponsored by the Government.

She expressed her regret at her forced landing at Nopala, almost at her goal, which was caused by a bug flying into her eye, and said she hoped for better luck next time. Many Americans attended the Foreign Office reception.

Japan's Minister To China Departs

(Continued from Page 1)

ported in South China. This did not improve the hopes of Japanese business men for a new Sino-Japanese amity, bringing a sharp uplift in trade in this country and enabling Japan to wrest business dominance from the United States.

Spokesmen for the Japanese legation emphatically denied any concrete steps have been taken toward a rapprochement between the two countries in a political, financial, or economic way, although they admitted some tentative suggestions for closer economic relations had been submitted by the consuls for Mr. Ariyoshi's consideration. They insist negotiations for a positive understanding will not begin until China's attitude toward Japan is more markedly improved.

While Japanese diplomats are pursuing a "wait-and-see" policy, the Japanese army is not inactive. Reliable sources say army officers are seizing every opportunity in informal meetings with Chinese leaders to urge the dismissal of German military advisers and their replacement by Japanese, but the Chinese officials have shown no indication of doing so.

Chinese authorities in North China are striving to avert renewed Japanese military pressure on Chahar Province by negotiating a settlement of an air line linking Manchoukuo and North China and liquidation of problems surrounding a demilitarized zone.

Throughout his stay in China Mr. Ariyoshi was the butt of much criticism from militant-minded Japanese for his allegedly mild attitude until his methods were vindicated by a sudden change in front by the Chinese Government, as evidenced by recent friendly declarations of Chinese leaders.

Mr. Ariyoshi leaves China at the height of his influence, although his efforts were set back several times by Japanese military operations in North China.

Simultaneously with Mr. Ariyoshi's departure Major-General Rensuke Isogai arrived here to replace Major-General Suzuki as Japanese Military attaché. He was followed by a number of so-called "younger officers" and observers wondered on the possibility the Japanese military policy is being strengthened.

Tokyo admittedly is watching with concern the phenomenal development of China's air strength, while remaining lukewarm to suggestions of international financial assistance to China, negotiations for which continue to drag.

Portugal's Deserted Palace To House Braganza Museum

Last King's Wish to Be Carried Out With Special Funds Provided by Heirs; 50,000 Volumes to Be Put in Library of Rare Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—Plans are now taking shape in Portugal for complying with the wish of the late King Manoel to found a library and museum in memory of the Royal House of Braganza.

Architects and directors of museums and art galleries assembled in the first week in April in the deserted halls of the old Royal Palace of Villa Vicosa, on the left bank of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon, which has been chosen for the purpose.

The widow and mother of the late King, Queen Victoria Augusta and Queen Amelie, who are the heirs of the Braganza properties in Portugal, have ceded part of their usufruct to aid the establishment and maintenance of the Villa Vicosa Museum.

According to present plans both library and museum will occupy about 20 rooms in the front part of the building, the finest section of the magnificent fifteenth-century palace which was a favorite summer resort for kings of Portugal. It is calculated that the library, to which a number of volumes that belonged to King Manoel have still to be brought from London, will include 50,000 volumes. Besides this collection of rare and unique editions, special stands or partitions will be reserved for unpublished works by King Manoel and by his father, King Carlos. Among the latter is an opera dedicated by this sovereign to his consort, the beautiful Princess Amelie of Orleans, in the first years of their marriage, which throws a new light on the personality of the artist-king as an accomplished composer as well as a painter.

The museum is also likely to contain rare and precious works of art, many of which reveal the artistic tendencies and favorite intimate pastimes to which the talented Braganzas devoted their leisure hours, apart from their public, official duties. These souvenirs of a royal house of which no direct descendant is left, will be collected from many sources. Besides many that will be sent from London, private houses and even the palaces of Cintra, Oporto, Queluz and others now possessions of the State, will yield some of their treasures to the historical museum which is to perpetuate the memory of the dynasty which reigned over the destinies of Portugal for over three centuries.

All this will take many months to be catalogued and definitely installed; but the Braganza Museum and Library of Villa Vicosa, when it is completed, will be an institution of culture and great interest to both nationals and foreign visitors.

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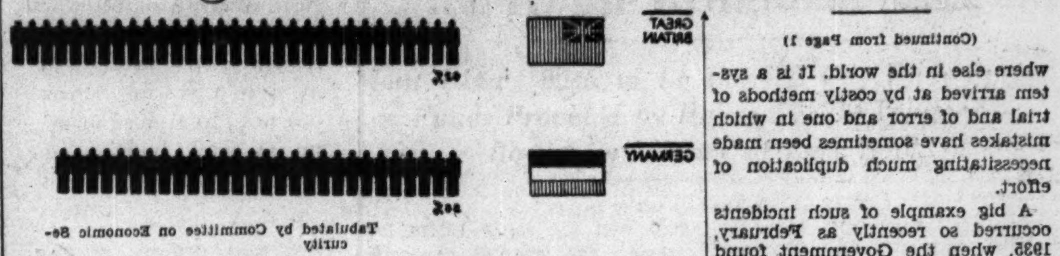
Britain Enters Social Salvage Era



Tabulated by Committee on Economic Security

How U. S. Compares With Other Nations in Employment Insurance.

(Continued from Page 1)

where else in the world. It is a system arrived at by costly methods of trial and of error and one in which mistakes have sometimes been made necessitating much duplication of effort.

A big example of such incidents occurred so recently as February, 1935, when the Government found itself obliged to withdraw for purposes of recasting at the cost of several million sterling, a new system introduced only a few weeks previously for the relief—on what, it had been hoped, would have been an improved national basis—of all able-bodied unemployed not covered by the state insurance schemes.

Upon the whole, nevertheless, advance has been continuous. The actual schemes which have brought this about have been rendered possible by a mass of legislative enactments.

Landmarks among these measures have been the Health Insurance Act of 1911, the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1920, the Educational Acts of 1902 and 1921, the Housing Acts of 1919 and 1935, the Widows, Orphans and Contributory Pensions Acts of 1925 and 1929, also the many factory and shop Acts of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Lord Rushcliffe, chairman of the British Government's recently constituted Unemployment Assistance Board, speaking in the Prime Minister's house here in February, 1935, said Britain was now spending something like £490,000,000 annually on social services of one sort or another, whereas the corresponding amount 25 years ago was between £65,000,000 and £67,000,000.

Not Without Remedy

It is still possible for politicians to speak of Britain's "appalling system of subsidized unemployment," but even this almost universally admitted weakness in the method that has been adopted for helping the workless, is not without hope of a remedy.

A most promising voluntary movement for this purpose has started. It embraces a large number of clubs with membership estimated by Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of York, at between 200,000 and 300,000, a number equivalent to 10 per cent of the entire body of Britain's insured unemployed.

Describing this system, Dr. Temple says, "In a wholesome community service center, men work and work hard, without receiving wages. They live on the provision, inadequate as we believe it to be, which the State makes. They gain nothing financially by their work for others. Despite their poverty and distress of mind, they have been ready to give their labor for the good of others and find contentment in the need of others for their services. They raise their own standard of life by common effort, communal buying and the like; they improve their homes by repairing their furniture or making ornaments; but above all they render public service."

Such voluntary effort may not approach in efficiency the more systematic arrangements adopted in Germany under Government control whereby every recipient of state help in that country is required to make a return to the community in the shape of work. It is a substantial move, nevertheless, toward a better state of things.

Mischief in Idle Money

Mr. David Lloyd George, Britain's veteran former Prime Minister, has recently placed himself at the head of a crusade for bringing idle money, unused land and unemployed men and women more completely into partnership with one another. "Satan," said Mr. Lloyd George at Manchester on February 23, "finds mischief still not merely for idle men, but for idle money too."

The British unemployed worker is co-operating to the best of his ability for, as one of them said, "It's a lot harder looking for work than doing it."

Up to the present the British Government has been more concerned with providing for the workless than in making it possible for them to fend for themselves. But the second aspect of this question is now receiving increased attention. For it has become apparent to the national consciousness that opportunity for work is a primary human need which no mere unearned apportionment of the necessaries of life can at all fully satisfy.

British Women Feel Social Plan Places Them in Poor Light

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Acquaintance among women and matters of insurance is new—new, that is, when compared with what may be described as the "thoroughgoing friendship" which exists between men and insurance.

Men have been on intimate terms with insurance of one kind or another ever since the days when Demosthenes dilated upon it for the benefit of ancient Greece, because men have been on intimate terms with commerce, and commerce and insurance have inevitably gone hand in hand.

But with women it has been different. Women have not in the main, been commercial. When they have contemplated insurance at all, they have contemplated it through the eyes of their husbands—have had a kind of nodding acquaintance with it of a strictly secondhand kind.

Ill-Prepared for Change

This may account perhaps for the difficulties and confusions which arose when, some 24 years ago, they found themselves tossed suddenly into the midst of a scheme of social insurance which they did not understand, and for the struggles and constant changes in regard to their status in it which have continued ever since.

That there have been struggles and changes has not been altogether women's fault. That they have been accused, and bitterly, of having abused their privileges and made more than the most of malingering opportunities, has not been altogether their fault either. Some of the blame may be laid perhaps upon their unfamiliarity with what constitutes "fair play" in matters of insurance, but a great deal more should be laid upon their miserable lack of organization and upon the pressure of the economic system under which they have lived.

It is possible that when first admitted to participation in national schemes of insurance it was vaguely intended that women should fare much as men fared, but matters have not turned out in that way.

It was early discovered, for instance, that, so far as health insurance is concerned, women—and especially married women—are a much heavier charge upon the funds than are men; while, where unemployment insurance is concerned, men are a heavier charge than women, and a very genuine grievance arose among women by reason of the fact that health funds, which are administered by approved societies, are kept separately for the two sexes while unemployment funds, which are administered by the Ministry of Labor, are kept together.

An Unequal Arrangement

The arrangement has meant that women, needing extra health funds, are unable to draw upon the contributions paid in by the men, but that men, needing extra unemployment funds, are able to dip their hands with impunity into the contributions of the women.

That such dipping goes on there is little cause to doubt.

Nor do inequalities end here. In spite of the fact that the women's weekly contribution of 9d. provides them with only 13s. 6d. by way of standard benefit, while the men's 10d. provides them with 15s. 3d., and that they are a much lighter charge than are men on transitional benefit—the benefit, that is, which is given to those who do not satisfy contribution regulations—they yet find themselves faring but poorly when, under the means test, they come before the Courts of Referees.

Disproportionate Figures

In 1931, 283,210 claims by men were disallowed, and 232,949 claims by women—figures which are heavy in respect to women when it is remembered that they represent only half the weight of unemployment represented by men.

Such matters give cause for discontent. There is another aspect of the case which is causing those who study the effect of sex inequalities more serious vexation, and that is the matter which has reference to the gradual transfer of industrial prestige from one sex to the other.

This threat to women workers could not have been better displayed, it is said, than by the action taken against the payment of benefit to married women under what is known as the Anomalies Act. According to the Anomalies Act, which became law in 1931, a married woman unless her husband is incapacitated or unemployed and without benefit, must, in addition to normal conditions, satisfy the authorities in regard to certain further conditions—number of contributions, expectation of obtaining employment and the like—about which it is very difficult to satisfy them.

Married Women the Sufferers

Under the act, married women have, because of this difficulty, been disallowed benefit on a quite astonishing scale. From October, 1931, to September, 1932, the number of their cases dealt with by Courts of Referees was 224,869, of which 179,888 were disallowed. It has been estimated that disallowances are being made, as a general rule, at the rate of between 4000 and 5000 a month.

The whole matter is regarded as disquieting. Unemployment has to be recognized as a more or less permanent feature of the industrial system under which modern people live, since wage earning for labor is a part of it. On account of this, unemployment insurance has also to be recognized as a permanent feature, and, because of its permanency, working women argue that they must have their part in it on an equal footing with workingmen.

What's Going On in the Arts

'Strange Child'

AN EXAMPLE of farce as it is done in Soviet Russia was the offering of the Moscow Art Players at the Shubert theater, Saturday evening. Entitled "Strange Child," the piece, by V. Shkvarkin, satirizes the "new freedom" of young Russia in respect of relations between the sexes. It is pleasant to see this proof that the builders of a new society are able to laugh at themselves in the intervals of erecting factories and dams.

The story deals with the complications arising when a young actress, rehearsing for the rôle of an expectant unmarried mother, acts so successfully as to lead her parents and her suitors to the mistaken belief that she is herself in the same situation. The principal part is taken by Elizabeth Kedrova, a young actress of much charm and no little talent, who bears a curious resemblance to Katharine Cornell. But as with the Moscow Art Theater company, the conspicuous feature of the productions of this group seems to be their ensemble, and the other members of the cast all made notable contributions.

It was particularly interesting to observe the work of Mr. Pavlov and Mme. Gretch, who played the actress's father and mother. They had been seen previously as another pair of parents in "Revisor," but such was their immersion in these new rôles that it is doubtful if a playgoer who had not compared the programs would have recognized them. Not only their makeup but their methods were entirely different.

Other important parts were taken effectively by Messrs. Swoboda, Bogdanov, Alekin and Rasoumov, and by Mmes. Korsak, Tokarsava and Motilova. The production generally was so well conceived that it was possible to follow the play very well with only the aid of the synopsis in the program. L. A. S.

The Hans Wiener Studio Group

A NEW form of pupils' recital was presented by Hans Wiener at the Fine Arts Theater on Saturday afternoon and evening. That is, instead of an extended series of mediocre etudes by all the pupils of the studio, the performance was raised above amateur level by a selected group of advanced students, in original compositions.

Interest centered in the creative choreography which was the distinctive feature of the brief dance concert. There were three solos. The "Rain Ritual" (to percussion accompaniment), by Ruth Buchdahl, was neat and precise in spatial pattern, a logical development of its theme, with some very pleasing passages. At the afternoon performance, the "Czardas," by Alice Morrison, missed some of its intended fire from weakness in the accompaniment, a Strauss record which failed to penetrate through the stage curtains successfully. But the stylized gypsy dress was a bright bit of costuming and the design of the dance well thought out.

It was the boy, Kenneth Whelan, who brought that special whiff of something beyond technique which gives spurt to a program. He gave a primitive ritual sort of subject, "Thunder and Lightning" (to percussion accompaniment), a modern dynamism and danced with agility and a fine sense of controlled power.

The opening and closing group dances, a Schubert Waltz and a Strauss Polka, were composed by Bishop Brilhart, Mr. Wiener's associate instructor. They served admirably their offices of action frontispiece and end-vignette. M. L.

Patination

AN EXHIBITION which is of interest for a number of reasons is being shown at the Society for Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street. It is entitled, "Studies in the Patination of Bronze."

Mr. C. W. Clewell has experimented in order to discover a process by chemical reaction which will achieve results like the patination which takes place in nature. There are many examples of vases, some metal, some ceramic, to which the greenish-blue surface has been applied. To the eye they seem exactly like the work of nature, and artistically they are as beautiful. In enjoyment of works of the past, we have often felt that nature has added some beautiful qualities, and that the colors which result from the oxidization cannot be surpassed by pigment. Cupolas of metal, bronze vessels (such as the Chou of ancient China), weapons, figures have been veiled with the green film and duly enriched.

Mr. Clewell's invention has yielded results which are notable in certain respects. We wonder, however, to what degree people will care to use this process. For somehow natural patination carries with it the romantic interest of age. Originally the object, a vase or statuette, was considered attractive for the material itself, bronze. Should we willfully conceal the natural attractiveness of bronze? Mr. Clewell has brought up a mooted question. For patination has figured considerably in contemporary decoration. There has been falsification of age by application of dirt, varnish, pigment. That treatment, needless to say, is the most undesirable. Mr. Clewell, however, has chosen the more tasteful attributes to simulate. To us it is scientifically interesting, but on the aesthetic side, attractive as another way of decorating a vessel. The crafts seem best when they explore the inherent possibilities of their own materials and use.

D. A.

To Give Dance Recital

Edouard DuBuron

Who Will Appear at the Repertory Theater Thursday Evening; From a Drawing by Erica Karawina

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 4:30 except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Recent accessions to the departments of paintings and prints: Independent painters of nineteenth century, Paris. Through April 28.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11; admission 25 cents; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays. European drawings from the Loeser collection. Through April 27. Exhibition of prints and drawing of the Fountain. Through April 27. Water color drawings by Ruskin. Through April 27.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—German graphic art of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Through May.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays from 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Exhibitions include "The Story of Mollusks." Also X-ray photographs and descriptive labels.

Doll and Richards—Color plastecine figures by Margaret Blake. Through April 27. Also paintings by Emma Fordyce MacRae. Through May 4.

Vose Galleries—Paintings of ships and the sea by Montague Dawson. Also paintings by Mario Rendina. Through April 27.

Boston Art Club—Paintings by the members of the Business Men's Art Club of Boston. Through April 27.

Holman's Print Shop—Holbein portraits in stipple. Through May 1.

Boston Public Library, Art Department—Stained glass by Joseph J. Reynolds Jr. Through May 12.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Studies in the patination of bronze by C. W. Clewell. Through April 25. Pottery exhibition by members of the Pottery Workshop of Boston. Through May 6.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Nineteenth century paintings in all varieties. Rogers groups.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Color studies by Charles K. Johnson. Through April.

Number Ten Gallery—Paintings of Spain by R. Dieus; also Peter Pezzati's work. Through April 27.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Bertha Remick, Pauline Haynes Shirer and B. Hunter Watt. April 30.

Boston City Club—Pen and pencil sketches by Louis A. Jones. Through May 5.

Children's Art Center—Paintings of flowers by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through May 11.

Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—Photographs by Berenice Abbott. Through May 4.

Foster Brothers—Group of lithographs of cathedrals and churches of Italy.

Goodman-Walker—Water colors by Katharine Sturgis.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings and water colors by Robert Hallowell, Elinor Goodridge, Karl Zerbe. Through May 11.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings and etchings by Frederick G. Hall. Through May 4.

Junior League — Photographs by Eliot Porter.

Old Corner Lending Library—Lithographs and drawings by Dudley Morris. Through May 31.

Women's City Club—Exhibition of flower paintings by Elna Derbyshire. Through April 30.

Copley Society—Water colors by George F. Wing.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday.]

Censorship Injury Deplored by Editor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., April 20 (AP)—Four-fifths of the world's press today knows how cruelly the powers of the censor may be applied, said Leo A. White, member of the editorial board of the Detroit News, in an address here last night.

"The censor's acts, sometimes repressive, sometimes punitive, may represent the domination of political parties over the organs of their opponents, or of the military over the civil arm of the government," Mr. White declared.

Act Restoring New York Pay Cuts Opposed

Citizens' Counsel Urges State Voters to Work for Veto

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20—New York State voters have before them today an appeal by Harold Riegelman, counsel to the Citizens' Budget Commission, to voice their views to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman on the bill passed by the Legislature in its closing hours this week restoring the 1933 pay cuts to schoolteachers, policemen, firemen and other city employees.

These pay restorations would return the salaries of public schoolteachers and civil service workers here to the highest levels of the "boom years."

"Unless the Governor vetoes these bills, $12,000,000 will have to be borrowed to pay this year's increases," Mr. Riegelman said in a radiocast last night. "That must be repaid next year, but that is not all. The city will be compelled to add $18,000,000 more to its budget next year. Thus the public will have to pay a total of $30,000,000 next year, besides carrying the crushing, but inevitable, load of the ordinary cost of the city government."

Mr. Riegelman went on record for restoring salaries of these city workers as soon as possible, but held that the time was not now in view of the huge cost of the unemployment relief situation and the financial position of the city.

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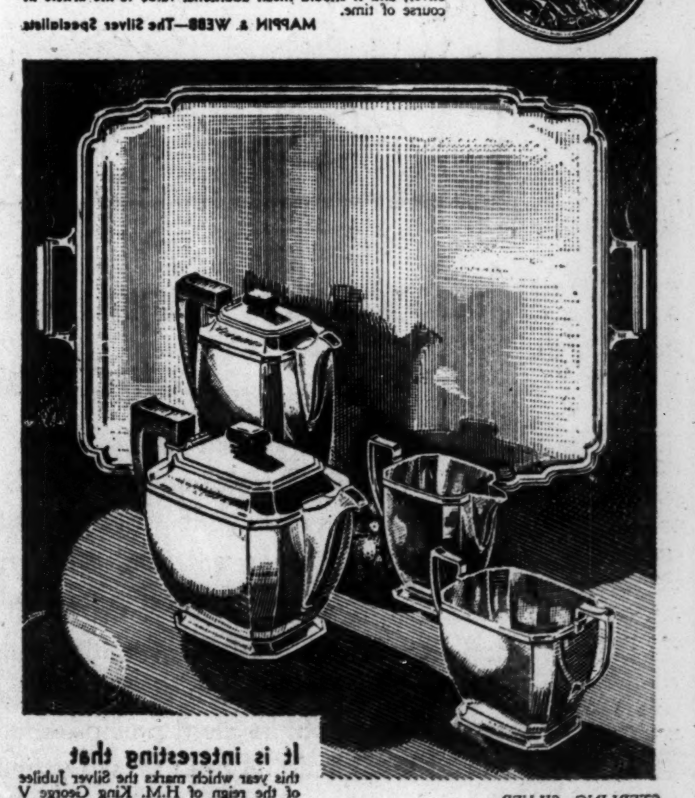

It is interesting that the very year which marks the Silver Jubilee of the reign of H.M. King George V and H.M. Queen Mary also coincides with the 125th Anniversary of the foundation of Mappin & Webb. The history of this Company has been that of the progress and development of the Silversmiths' Industry.
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Mrs. Catt Asks World's Women To Use Votes

Vital Issues Challenge Them, Message Tells Istanbul Parley

Kemal Commended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 22—"The campaign for women suffrage is about over, but world problems that need the support of women's votes are grave and numerous," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary president of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, in a message sent to the twelfth conference, which continues today.

"But this is a better world for women," she added, "than when the alliance was organized more than 30 years ago. Make the next 30 years as wonderful as the last and you will leave the world better than you found it."

The thing necessary, delegates agreed, is a general leveling of standards—leveling up men's moral standard to that of women and leveling up women's social and economic standard to that of men.

Lady Astor of Britain pointed out that every country which recognizes equality of standards helps to establish balance and peace. Lady Astor told an audience of 10,000 that Kemal Ataturk, President of Turkey, had aided the lot of womankind.

"Kemal Ataturk, I am convinced," said Lady Astor, "has deep democratic feelings. He perfectly understands the important rôle of women in the concert of nations' lives and granted women all their natural rights."

Equal Nationality

Turning to practical politics, the women declared that one way the balance could be established is equality in matters of nationality.

The conference adopted a report on the subject of equal nationality drawn up by Miss Crystal Macmillan, the well-known British lawyer. Miss Macmillan was not present, so her report was read by another British woman, Mrs. Vera Laughton Mathews, president of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance. The report, however, lost nothing in effect, and the women, listening to it, expressed their disappointment that after laboring to achieve their object ever since 1930, when the Hague Conference on the Codification of International Law drew up a convention which contained the elements of inequality between men and women, they still face misunderstanding and a seemingly dead weight of opposition to their wishes.

The signing at Montevideo in December, 1933, by the United States and by 18 South American governments of a treaty which equalizes nationality rights between the sexes, together with the subsequent ratification of that treaty by the United States and Chili, had, it was felt, cleared the air to a large extent. It pointed a way of escape from the seeming deadlock in Europe and the British dominions, but governments were slow to take that way.

Liberal Laws

Equality is not, it was pointed out, denied to women by every country which is not a signatory of the Montevideo Treaty. China, for instance, allows a woman who marries a foreigner to keep her nationality unless she herself applies for permission to renounce it, while a foreign woman marrying a Chinese does not become Chinese unless she loses her original nationality.

Persia allows the wife of a man who naturalizes as a Persian to claim her previous nationality, and a woman who marries an alien to retain her nationality unless she acquires that of her husband. Spain and Luxembourg make it possible for a woman to keep her nationality and for a foreign woman on marriage to refuse their nationality.

Ireland has adopted a citizenship act which puts the married woman, with one small exception, in the same position as the married man. New Zealand is at present busy in the promotion of a bill which will give a British woman married to a foreigner British nationality within its jurisdiction.

President's Address

Nevertheless, the position is regarded as unsatisfactory while there remains the possibility that governments may yet ratify the Hague Convention and implement it in their national legislation, as Great Britain, Canada and Sweden have done. The women declared their uneasiness and expressed a very general desire for a unification of legislation based, for the whole civilized world, upon the "principle of equality."

In her opening address, Mrs. Margery Corbett Ashby, President of the Alliance, said that women are not waiting for a "happier day." "They are waiting for no further happiness than that of making a beginning at this very moment in their work for the freedom of their sex, and the consequent freedom and peace of the world.

No Idle Waiting

Appeals had reached her, Mrs. Ashby said, to postpone the conference here until "happier days." "But," she protested, "those happier days will not rise of themselves inevitably as the sun rises; those happier days can only be the reward of ceaseless human endeavor, of ceaseless effort."

And this, she added, is why women think it worth while to come together from almost every part of the civilized world to discuss how best to combine in sweeping away ignorance and apathy, war, disease and the drift toward bigoted nationalism—how best to "share their love for their children;" how best to rear a "healthier, finer, more intelligent race."

Looking back over the six years which have passed since the International Alliance last met, Mrs. Ashby reviewed some of the gains and losses which have been experienced in the history of women.

Equal franchise has been won, she said, in Great Britain, Spain and Turkey. The great republic of Brazil, Ceylon, Portugal, Siam, South Africa and Behar in India have given wide suffrage. Municipal suffrage has been won in Chile, Greece, Jamaica, Peru and Roumania. Women have been elected members of Parliament for the first time in Belgium, Brazil, Newfoundland, Norway, New Zealand, the Irish Free State and South Africa.

Gains for Women

During this period, Germany has had 39 women members of Parliament, Great Britain 15, Finland 4 and Denmark 4, while Turkey has just elected 17. Women have been elected senators in Burma, Canada and Ceylon, and one as president of the Upper Chamber of Austria. Sweden has had five women senators.

The Irish Free State, Spain and Equador have proclaimed equal rights for men and women. Austria and Brazil have given equality before the law. Roumania has improved women's civil status. Canada has given married women the right of guardianship and of the disposal of their own earnings. Chile, Finland, and the United States of America have admitted women to the consular and diplomatic services.

Poland has appointed a second woman judge, Denmark her first, and the United States has recognized Miss Florence Allen's great gifts and experience by appointing her first woman member of the United States Circuit Court of Appeal. Women can now be lawyers in Ceylon, Egypt and Japan.

Ireland, New Zealand, Peru and the United States have given women improved nationality laws. The Arab Women's Congress in Damascus, the Conference of the All-Asian woman's movement, mark an immense step forward.

In the struggle for an equal moral standard between men and women, Mrs. Ashby said, women won an amazing victory when the League of Nations condemned regulation of vice, licensing of houses of ill fame, registration of prostitutes and compulsory medical examination.

So much for the gains—mostly political and social. History has not been made up entirely of gains, however. There have been losses, and Mrs. Ashby did not spare to mention them.

"The attack on democracy is a definite setback to women," she said. "If you destroy the ideal of equal personal responsibility for good government and arrange fancy categories of responsibility, women are always relegated to a lower plane.

"In the breakdown of international trade, women have been victims of discriminatory legislation everywhere."

There is, however, continued Mrs. Ashby, an issue of even wider significance to women than the issues of politics or of economics. That is the issue of peace. Women, she said, passionately desire peace and justice, tolerance and good understanding, and, directly or indirectly, every word, every action of the conference must contribute to these things.

In Vanguard of Emancipated Turkish Women

Mme. Esma Nayman, Turkish Woman Deputy; Mme. Mihri Pektash, Deputy and Teacher; Miss Bayan Turkan, Deputy and Educator; Mme. Emine Safet Tali, Language Specialist

Ovals, Iszetkaya, Istanbul. Right, Bilmer.

Relief Is Rushed To Stricken Area

(Continued from Page 1)

nese racial origin, as the beautiful island lies off the southeast coast of China. It was wrested from China by Japan in the war of 1895.

Rehabilitation Work

Reinforcements of police and soldiers were hurried to the stricken zone to prevent pillaging and looting, while the authorities inaugurated a relief and rehabilitation program.

The seismological observatory announced the center of the shock was near Toyohara, 10 kilometers (nearly seven miles) below the surface. This shallowness, unusual in earthquakes, accounted for the heavy damage to buildings.

Formosa's last disastrous earthquake, in March, 1906, killed 1300.

TOKYO, April 22 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet is to meet tomorrow to consider relief measures for the Formosa earthquake.

The navy announced that the destroyer Shimakaze left the Mako Naval Base on the Pescadores Islands, hurrying supplies to the stricken sections of Formosa. The Shimakaze's wireless is also needed to maintain communication with the outside.

Dr. Ball Takes Federal Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Carleton R. Ball, research assistant in the bureau of public administration at the University of California, has assumed his new duties in Washington as executive secretary of the Advisory Council for the Federal Government in the project to develop Tennessee Valley.

League's Chaco Idea Vs. Pan-Americanism

Observers Feel That Failure to Name Original 'Agressor' Made Geneva Intervention Doubly Difficult

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—What has made the intervention of the League of Nations in the Gran Chaco fighting so difficult is:

1. That the states adjoining Bolivia and Paraguay have divided interests and were not disposed to act on behalf of the League;

2. That there has been, consciously or unconsciously, a rivalry between the universal idea of the League and the continental idea of Pan-Americanism;

3. That the League started off badly by omitting to name the aggressor in the war.

Under the Covenant—which may not be the best guide in all circumstances but which must be regarded as the juridical basis of League procedure—it is important that the aggressor be named before sanctions can, in accordance with Article 16, be taken. But it has never been ascertained whether the original blame for the conflict falls on Bolivia or Paraguay.

Perhaps it is impossible to find that one is more guilty than the other. Perhaps the weakness of the League method is that there are cases in which there cannot be discrimination, and other cases in which unanimity could never be obtained for action against one side. That is why many people advocate the American plan of boycotting both sides, without wasting time on hairsplitting—to make, in a real sense, war on war, by withholding supplies from the belligerents.

They Tried American Plan

That is what the members of the League eventually did—or tried to do—to stop the insensate and prolonged slaughter of the Chaco. It was a wise course, though of doubtful juridical justification under the Covenant. Unfortunately, the League afterward felt itself obliged to turn the embargo against one side only.

Why? Because, having issued a series of recommendations, one side accepted them and the other side rejected them. Bolivia was apparently beaten, and was ready to cease fighting. Paraguay was apparently victorious and did not see why it should, at this stage, be interrupted in its consolidation of victory, in such fashion as to allow the adversary to recover and jeopardize its victory.

Thereupon Paraguay was considered the "aggressor," against which "sanctions" should be taken.

Now it is obvious, without any logic-chopping, that there may be something fundamentally unfair in ignoring the origin of a war, and afterward in deeming one nation the victim and the other the aggressor in accordance with its willingness or unwillingness to surrender its advantages or to lean on the League for support in its defeat. That may or may not be the fact in this stage of the Bolivian-Paraguayan strike, but it obviously might be if the League, instead of finding the initial aggressor, finds a technical aggressor years later when it is disobeyed.

Hence, apart from the interests and sympathies which determine the attitude of some of the limitrophe nations, there are in the League protests from disinterested persons against the mistaken procedure. The League case is vitiated by its neglect to name the aggressor—the original aggressor, not the victor which wants to profit by its victory over the defeated, which wants to escape the consequences of its defeat—and it cannot, as many observers argue, take sides because its own belated recommendations are flouted.

That is why Paraguay withdrew from the League. It left behind ardent partisans, opposed to the application of "sanctions."

The Secretary General, Joseph Avenol, has made a personal statement of the situation. He pointed out that it was for the Council of the League to ascertain whether Paraguay, on withdrawing, had fulfilled its obligations to the League. It should not be assumed that resignation is the only way out. Resignation is not effective for two years, but a member who is guilty of violation of its engagements may be expelled.

Paraguay's Position

The Assembly, having adopted unanimously certain recommendations, the Chaco Committee is obliged to declare that Paraguay has refused to fulfill them. These recommendations cannot be modified and therefore cannot even be discussed except by the Assembly itself. Therefore Paraguay has apparently put itself in the wrong. Should the Article 16, which calls for sanctions, be applied?

If a member of the League goes to war, contrary to its engagements, it is considered to have committed an act of war against all the members of the League. But after some years of warfare, what can be done?

In June and July, 1932, the old dispute of Chaco which a Committee of Neutrals at Washington was trying to appease, gave rise to grave incidents. Not until May, 1933, did the Paraguay Government declare itself to be in a state of war with Bolivia, but it, says the Secretary-General, merely noted a situation of fact already existing.

During this critical period no appeal to the League was made, though the League in September, 1932, called the attention of the countries to their obligations. The parties referred to the Committee of Neutrals, accepting the "principle" of arbitration, but each invoking the military action of the other as an excuse for its own conduct. In October, 1932, a Committee of Three constituted by the Council was in relation with the Committee of Neutrals, which advised patience. Therefore, the League Council did not push matters.

Sometime between June, 1932, and May, 1933, is to be found the "recourse to war" which is condemned.

Responsibility

Now the Assembly, continues the Secretary-General, noted the state of war, without endeavoring to establish the responsibilities of two or three years ago. After the recommendations, the committee found that there was a responsibility for the continuance of warfare. The Secretary-General asks: "Is such responsibility to be confounded with the responsibility of having recourse to war? Is it the responsibility defined by Article 16? Whatever response is given, can it be said, even though in the present case the application of Article 16 may appear doubtful, the members of the League have no further obligation?"

He points out that some members have spontaneously assumed a special obligation. In August, 1932, the 19 American nations declared they would not recognize any territorial settlement of the dispute which was not the outcome of pacific methods. They would not admit the validity of acquisitions obtained by occupation and conquest: "That solemn declaration expresses the will which has animated the efforts so numerous and so repeated which have been made on the American continent, from those of the Committee of Neutrals, to those of the neighbor-nations and several mediating powers. In the present Committee as in the sub-Committee of Conciliation the desire to respect that predominant responsibility has been expressed.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Sapphire's Happy Choice

A True Story About Colorado Bluebirds

By Irma R. Mayer

The bird house which Jack Jenkins built and set in the middle of a rose bed in his garden, at the opening of this story, attracted two bluebirds, who made it their home. Jack named them Sapphire and Sapphira. Their adventures and the upbringing of their family of five nestlings provided plenty of entertainment for Jack, and when Azure, the most venturesome of the brood, made his first effort to leave the nest, Jack was on hand to help.

Chapter VI

JACK ran forward; but he was not quick enough to break his fall. Brave, venturesome Azure had not minded his mother and was lying prone in the grass, quite still!

As Jack bent over the tiny blue form of Azure a great pity welled up in his heart. He felt sure that the bird must have been killed, as he lay there, so absolutely still.

But his attention was diverted by Sapphira, before he could pick the baby bird up. She was crouched on the ground quite near and was dragging one of her wings pitifully along the grass as if it was injured.

"Now, what has happened to you, Sapphira?" asked Jack.

But even as he spoke, it came to him in a flash, just what the mother bird was doing. Even with all the confidence the Bluebirds had shown in Jack, Sapphira was trying to lure him away from her injured child and was feigning injury herself in order to do so. As soon as Jack felt convinced of this being the case, he remarked, "Buck up, Old Girl, I'm not going to harm your baby," and then he proceeded to ignore the Mother bird; but picked up Azure tenderly and cradled him in his hand. The bird fluttered a little and then seemed to nestle contentedly in the cup formed by Jack's hand and lay there with his eyes open, peering up at him.

Jack put the baby bird gently down on the lawn. When he found that Azure could stand up all right, he decided that the bird must have been more shocked than hurt so he tenderly lifted him to the nest and placed him in it.

Sapphira's Concern

Jack stood around long enough to watch Sapphira give first aid to her disobedient child. First she hovered over him, then darted to the ground for a worm. She flew quickly back to the nest and dropped the whole wiggly animal into Azure's wide-open bill.

"In Bird-dom, Mothers seem to be very much like human mothers," remarked Jack to himself. "Here's Sapphira taking care of Azure because he is hurt and not scolding a bit. She's probably telling him just what my mother would tell me, 'You've been punished enough for not minding, this time. Next time you'll know better!'"

In the meantime Sapphira continued to teach the other birds to fly. The young birds were now fully feathered and all but Azure were soon flying short distances. Jack noticed that the one thing Azure never attempted was to fly. He climbed up and down the post of the bird house and also the trunks and limbs of the small trees and bushes about the yard very much as the nuthatches and other creepers do. He would make use of his tail to aid his progress when climbing and seemed to manage well, but never tried to fly.

By this time Jack was delighted at feeding time in having the other baby birds fly to him just as the parent birds did. And it was quite a regular thing for him to stand by the feeder with Sapphire perched on one shoulder, Sapphira on the other, Larkspur and Iris on top of his head, and Columbine perched on one wrist with Alice on the other, while Azure would climb up his leg and cling to his belt.

An Unexpected Departure

One day—it was on the third of July—when Jack came to the bird house Azure was the only bird in sight. Jack watched him quite a while before attracting his attention. The young bird, not using the wing, which he had hurt when he fell. was practicing high jumps from the porch of the Lincoln House to the ground and landing on his feet with a thump. As soon as he landed. he would immediately start up the post again—climbing with the assistance of his tail—and repeat the jump. Why he did this, Jack couldn't imagine, unless it was the nearest thing to flying he could figure out, and after his first experience he was unwilling to try to fly.

Finally Azure saw Jack and came over to him for his afternoon treat; but call as he would, not another bluebird was to be found.

"Whatever could have become of them," Jack wondered? "They surely wouldn't have started migrating at this season of the year. And if so, would they have left Azure?"

Next day was the Fourth.

"I don't know myself," said Jack. "Here it is the Fourth of July and I don't even want to go on our outing as we planned. We can't shoot firecrackers in the city this year and I don't care about going into the hills—even to celebrate.

Jack Spends the Fourth at Home

"Listen, Dad, the fish are too wise to be caught on a holiday like this, anyway. Let's wait to go for some week end when the streams won't be so crowded with fishermen. I saw a tomcat lurking around the neighborhood a couple of days ago, and I couldn't have a good time if I went away for all day and left Azure here alone.

"I firmly believe our young bluebird could fly now if he tried. But with Sapphire and the rest of his family so completely disappeared, I feel it would be wrong for me to leave Azure here alone and entirely unprotected. Where do you think those other bluebirds could have gone, anyway?"

"They may have gone into the mountains, Jack. I've heard it said that birds like their own kind and that is why they like to migrate, my boy. I read lately that something more than scarcity of food causes birds to want to migrate. Birds have an instinct like that which draws together scattered members of a family at Christmas time. They like to return to their 'ancestral home' to eat, drink and be merry. When their children are grown up and their family cares are over for the time being, they like to return to the land where they know they will find others of their kind. They enjoy flying, so distances do not seem great to them."

"All this may be true, Dad, but it is too early for the bluebirds to be leaving yet. Why, it is usually November, or sometimes even December, before they leave. The bird children aren't grown up enough yet to fly, so far, either."

"Toowit, toowit, toowee,"
Chuckles Sapphire with much glee."

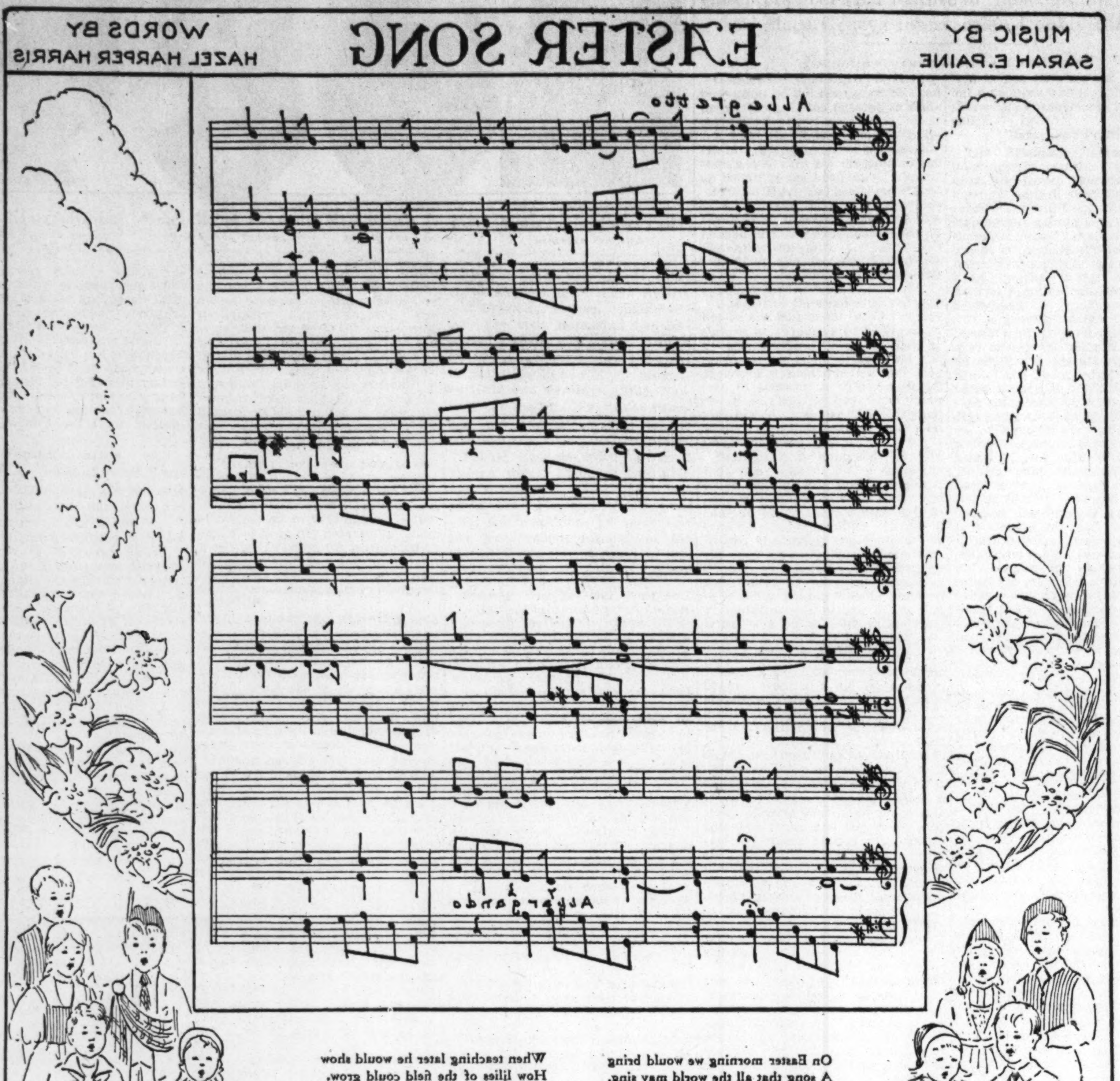
As Jack heard this familiar song he turned around quickly to look for the songster. But neither Sapphire, nor any of the rest of the family was to be seen.

(To be continued next Monday)

EASTER SONG

MUSIC BY SARAH E. PAINE

WORDS BY HAZEL HARPER HARRIS



On Easter morning we would bring
A song that all the world may sing,
That boys and girls in every land
May learn to love and understand—
A song of bell and lily bloom,
And resurrection from the tomb.

When Jesus was a little lad
It must have made his young heart glad
To see that lily stems push through
The cold, dark earth to skies of blue
In spite of stone and sun-baked clod
That strew the overlying sod.

When teaching later he would show
How lilies of the field could grow.
Perhaps it helped him leave the tomb
When he remembered how each bloom
Comes out from dark and lonely cell
By God's life laws to lily bell.

On Easter morning we would bring
A song that all the world may sing,
That boys and girls in every land
May learn to love and understand—
A song of bell and lily bloom
And resurrection from the tomb.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Stories by the Fire

A Book Review

NO ONE could tell once-upon-a-time stories like Grandmother Greylocks, who lived all alone in the little tumble-down cottage on the edge of the French forest. And because the stories were so much to their taste, the children would stop on their way home from school to sit round the hearth, watching the fir cones snapping and blazing, and the light shining on Grandmother Greylocks's knitting needles, and on her gray hair beneath her gray bonnet, and twinkling in her eyes.

But of all the stories none was so lovely as "Fortune's Caravan."

Grandmother Greylocks began to tell it one winter's day, when the snow was falling over the countryside, and the children, in their peaked hoods, squatted at the fire, poking the chestnuts they had brought to roast deep into the blaze, and laughing as the round brown balls crick-cracked and hopped about the hearth.

And then, when the nuts were peeled, and all the little teeth were busy crunching, Grandmother Greylocks leaned forward in her chair.

"It was many, many years ago," she said, "when this old house was young and so was I. . . ."

If you are fond of once-upon-a-time stories, as I am sure you are, you will think as you read this book that you are sitting in the little old room with Grandmother Greylocks and Purrpur the cat, listening to the wonderful adventures of the Fortune family; sharing their difficulties when the inn burnt down; sharing the thrills when the caravan-home was bought; sharing their efforts to be a real traveling circus, and their triumphs when everything worked out happily at last.

And when the story comes to an end, and Grandmother Greylocks lets her knitting slip to the floor and begins to nod sleepily in her chair, you will put your small gift of thanks on the table with the others, and creep out of the tumble-down cottage and run all the way home.

"Fortune's Caravan" has numbers of black and white drawings by Maggie Salcedo, with here and there a double-page picture in bright and fascinating colors.

D. A. L.

Fortune's Caravan, by Lily Jean-Javal. Adapted by Rachel Field from the translations by Marion Saunders. London: Oxford University Press. 3s. 6d. net. New York: William Morrow.

Easter Invitation

Come, puppy dog and kitten
And baby rabbit too
We'll roll down hill together
And tumble in the dew.

Come, curly little lambkin
And tiny field mouse gray
Let's join the birds and sing for joy
Because it's Easter Day.

HELEN WING

The Snobbish Snail

THE Snobbish Snail lived in his own gray house. Other snails lived in the garden, but do you think he made friends with them? Oh dear no, nothing of the kind.

He made his home near a shady clump of pansies; their tender green leaves were delicious for breakfast. He never said "Thank you," however, no matter how much he enjoyed them.

Grandfather Spider lived in the rosebush and would watch the snail pass by, horns in the air.

"You'll have to draw in your horns some day, my fine fellow," he remarked as the snail passed by.

"I don't speak to strangers," snoozled the snail. "I have enough to do looking after my fine house."

"It could be improved," said the spider, looking extremely wise.

"Improved?" echoed the snail disdainfully. "That is impossible," and he passed on his way.

"Hello, Old Shellback, how's the weather up there?" drawled little Willie Worm, peering out from his burrow under a loose brick.

An Unwelcome Guest

The Snobbish Snail quivered with rage, his horns darting in and out, a way they had when their owner was cross. Only a saucy blackbird gave him a friendly glance. But a well-informed snail never pauses to exchange words with a blackbird.

"There is only one person in the whole garden who is worth talking to, and that's myself," he muttered angrily.

The sun was getting uncomfortably hot, so he turned aside, seeking shelter under a cool cabbage leaf. His surprise was as great as his disgust to find it already occupied by an army of caterpillars, clothed in yellow and black jerseys.

"Out you go, Horny!" cried the father caterpillars, while the little caterpillars amused themselves by gathering round and tickling him with their whiskers, and rolling over and over with joy as he poked his horns in and out. Then tiring of this sport they bundled him into the sunshine once more.

He began to feel very crestfallen and unhappy.

Just at that moment a kind-hearted beetle came along, pushing his dinner before him, and seeing how hot and sad the snail was looking he fanned him with a geranium leaf.

"Thank you," said the snail. It was the first time he had said "thank you" to anyone.

"Very pleased to be of service," the beetle replied, going cheerily on his way.

After a moment or two the snail pushed out his horns, and finding the path clear, moved softly along the lane of empty cans until he reached the bottom of the rubbish heap.

How glad he was when at last he came in sight of the rosebush again! But Grandfather Spider did not choose to notice him and went on spinning a gown for his granddaughter.

"Phew—it is hot!" gasped the snail.

"Oh, so you are back!" exclaimed the spider, breaking a thread in an intricate pattern.

The Spider's Offer

"Yes," faltered the snail, who by this time was feeling very humble. "The fact is that I should like you to tell me how to improve my house. You may be older than I, and perched up there you may see many wonderful sights and get to know many things."

"I do indeed!" cried the spider. "Whoever saw a high-class house without curtains?" answered the spider.

"But I can't make curtains," gasped the snail.

"I can," said the spider, "and if you were not the thankless fellow you are I might oblige you by making one."

"Oh, if you will I'll do anything for you!" exclaimed the snail.

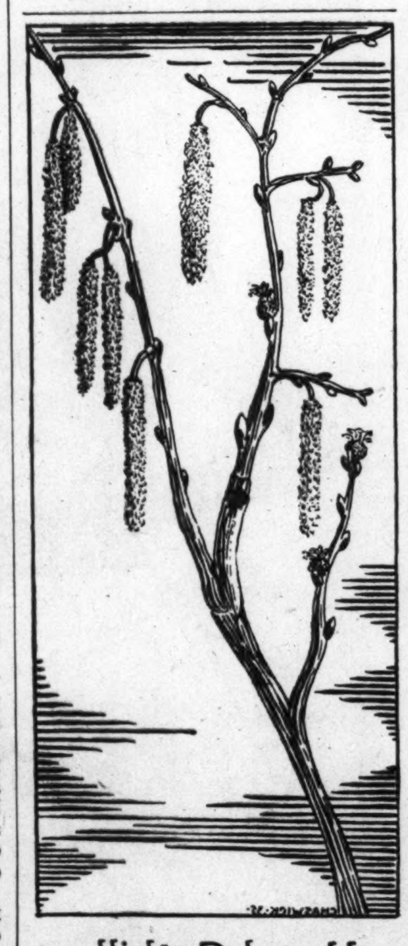
"My rosebush would be all the better for a pretty path," began the spider thoughtfully, "but, of course, a fine fellow like you would not think of doing such work."

"I'll make a path all round it," declared the snail, and commenced his task right away.

When finished it glistened like silver and the spider was delighted, and set to work at once to weave a lovely curtain, patterned like a cart wheel, for the little gray house.

The following morning, the snail feeling very happy, he went to the pansy-leaf bed for breakfast and said "Thank you" so many times that the spider came out of his web to smile at him.

Today you will not find a better or more thoughtful snail in the whole garden than the one who lives in the gray house with the silk curtain.



Hazel Catkins

The catkins on the hazel tree
Will sometimes bob and dance with glee.
They look like lambs' tails, so folk say,
And seem to like a lot of play.

They love a gust of wind to blow
And set them tossing to and fro;
And as they frolic in the air
They scatter gold dust everywhere.

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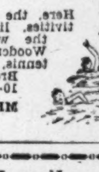

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In the Shadow of Ancient Rome

THE most animated part of Segovia is down on the Plaza del Azoquejo. Embedded in its name is the Arabic word sukh, meaning market, and it is crowded with farmers and peasants from the surrounding country; while little canvas-roofed booths are erected under the gigantic granite piers of the Roman aqueduct.

Like most Roman works, it combines a feeling of modernity with one of antiquity; and, with its urban and adult look, it seems more contemporary than the childlike romanticism of the Middle Ages.

The aqueduct was built originally under the Caesar Augustus of the Gospels, and restored under Trajan. One is somehow astonished that it needed restoring so soon; for, in the perspective of time, Trajan seems nearly contemporary with Augustus, though they were, as a matter of fact, separated by roughly a century.

In a little street just off the Plaza, we noticed two men on mules issue from an archway under a house which led into the courtyard of an inn, called the Parador de Vizcainos, or of the Biscayans.

We passed under this tunnel, which was roofed with beams supporting the floor above; and at the farther end, gleaming in this dark frame, was the cobbled tumble-down patio, still seething with the life of the picaresque romances. Along two sides of the courtyard ran a wooden gallery, off which the bedrooms opened under the tiled roof. This gallery itself was supported by stone columns, one of which having fallen down, had, with a charming naïveté, been restored to its place upside down; so that its base was at the top, and the shaft, tapering downward, buried the capital in the ground.

The inn was full of people, who were gathered in groups talking under the gallery, or going up and down the stairs to the first floor, where one of the maids was shaking the mats over the heads of everybody below.

Mules, from time to time, would come in from the street and stand by the inverted column, while their riders dismounted and lifted off the saddle-bags before leading the animals, their hoofs clattering over the cobbles, into the stable, which sheltered in addition to pack animals, pigs, and cows.

Two of the latter came out while we were standing there, and drank out of a bucket of water drawn from the Gothic wellhead. They were black and took up a lot of space in this small patio. The pigs, on the other hand, being smaller, ran about like cats, for they were friskier than the lumbering cows which a man now pushed and slapped back into the stable.

Under the hoofs of the cows and the pigs, the donkeys and the mules, the chickens pecked undisturbed on the ground, and were no more conscious of the presence of quadrupeds than were the humans. Neither was anybody conscious of a boy who, hanging over the balustrade of the gallery as he might have done in the reign of Philip IV, was singing a song and strumming a guitar.

We returned to the square and, as we sat down, we noticed a shepherd who had come down from his village, leading a donkey on a long string across the Plaza toward the aqueduct. He was dressed in the Spanish jacket, which only comes down to the waist, a wide black sash tied round his waist and a sort of leather apron over his trousers, slit up the center, thus forming two legs strapped behind the knees and ankles. His goatskin hat had a low conical crown, while the flat brim was slightly rolled in at the edges. It was the costume which Borrow describes himself as wearing; in fact, it might almost have been George Borrow, going with his donkey toward the 107th arch to wait in vain for Lopez.

P. G.

A Vast Gold-Mine of Music

ONE of the most significant of modern developments, and one which nevertheless belongs to the more or less unobserved background of our lives, is that of public music. Music is not nearly so familiar a possession of the people as we should like it to be, but it has a greater diffusion than it ever had before, and is capable of a diffusion till now quite unimaginable. The first Handel Festival was held at the Crystal Palace in 1859, Bach's Matthew Passion was first performed in Westminster Abbey in 1871, and all the great choirs which flourish now in different parts of the country, with much of the music they sing, are a product of the intervening years. The love of music is spreading among us, and there is a growing desire, recognized in the Ministry of Education itself, to foster its civilizing influences. A sense of national pride enlists as followers to this movement some minds that might else hold aloof from it. The wealth of English Tudor music has lately been made available to the public. It is beginning to be generally believed that England, having a great past in music, is entitled to hope for a great future.

But the art of music is not only more popular, it is also more appealing, than it ever was before. What wonderful strides it has made as an emotional language since the days of Byrd and Tallis! In England's musical prime the human voice was still the most important instrument of musical expression, and the relation of music to poetry was close. Its complete independence is now firmly established in the popular mind, and there is as much need to explain the unity as to exhibit the differences between these sister arts. In little more than two centuries there has grown up, one might almost say, a new universe—a universe in which the emotions of men, instead of being removed and subdued by their artistic translation, are heightened and magnified immeasurably. When a man leaves a bridge party or a circle of gay talk before the fire and, walking out into the night, sees the stars in their eternal watch, alien and immutable, he experiences a sense of suspended life, of annihilation in awe before their remoteness; the heart stops beating, the breath catches, the whole being readjusts itself; how utterly insignificant, after all, are its transitory interests and choices! But there is similar suspension, a similar catch of the breath, when, in a modern concert room, the transcendent glories of the symphony announce not their remoteness but their nearness to us. These unfathomable intensities of significance, these majestic finalities of decision, are mine; this splendour, this beauty, is a part of me; it is man speaking to man. The fountain source of all was, of course, Bach. When Bach had shown the way, there was a surge and uprush of pure music in Central Europe to which nothing in the history of other arts can be compared, unless it be the building of the French cathedrals. It was as if a vast gold-mine had been discovered, opening out to those happy mortals who had first right of entry long galleries of metal, precious and pure; nor did they waste their matchless opportunity, but tirelessly worked on, minting in streams a beautiful clear coinage which was good in all the markets of the world.—BASIL DE SÉLINCOURT, in "The English Secret." (New York: Oxford.)

The Circus Is Coming

"THE circus is coming!" This cry has thrilled all ages, through all time. For the sawdust trail is a long one which leads back over the centuries to other civilizations, and the circus has come down to us as one of the oldest and most popular forms of entertainment. It has been offered to the public under many guises, some of which are difficult to associate with the "big top" or the five-ringed metropolitan performances of contemporary civilization.

The circus began, probably, in the crude court entertainment of some Oriental monarch at the dawn of history. We, however, are more familiar with it in the juggling, tumbling, mimicking acts and in the parade of savage beasts that preceded the cruel spectacles in the Roman arena, or in the chariot races of the Circus Maximus, the circus chariots of our present performances being the last vestige of the Roman circus. With the spread of Christianity and the fall of Rome, the worst and most dangerous elements of the circus dropped out. Medieval lords and ladies delighted in minstrels, jugglers, and clowns. The circus was present in the sideshows of medieval fairs, in the buffoonery of town pageants. It persisted similarly in court and town through the Renaissance. But it was not until the eighteenth century that the modern circus had its inception.

The father of the modern circus was an Englishman, Philip Astley. He was the first to concentrate under one roof all the varied forms of artistry and exploit them on a large scale. Although this circus (1778) was devoted chiefly to equestrian acts, to capture the patronage of the aristocracy, he was forced gradually by competitors to add: "all the wonders of the past and present world in a magnificent setting; his jockeys, equestrian gladiators, wild beasts and the 'Hercules at the Pillars' scene were revivals of classic entertainments; his quadrilles, maneuvers and tableaux revived the diversions of medieval chivalry; his ballets and pantomimes carried on the traditions of the baroque theater; finally all the forms of entertainment that had diverted the patrons of fairs throughout the ages were imported to his circus to take their places as jugglers, tumblers, acrobats, contortionists and clowns."

Astley's spectacle was so popular that the desire for circus entertainment seized the whole world, and between 1800 and 1850 circuses modeled on Astley's appeared everywhere. Thomas Pool imitated Astley in Philadelphia, before the Revolutionary War was over; and France, Italy, and Germany knew the Astley type almost simultaneously, Astley himself opening a circus in Paris under the patronage of Marie Antoinette in what became the classic Cirque d'Hiver.

There has been talk of the waning popularity of the circus. But, as long as there are lurid posters to decorate the fences of a nation, or a small boy to gaze at them in wonder, or a savage along the Ubangi or an elephant in Burma, that cry: "The circus is coming!" will continue to thrill all ages at all times.

F. W. S.

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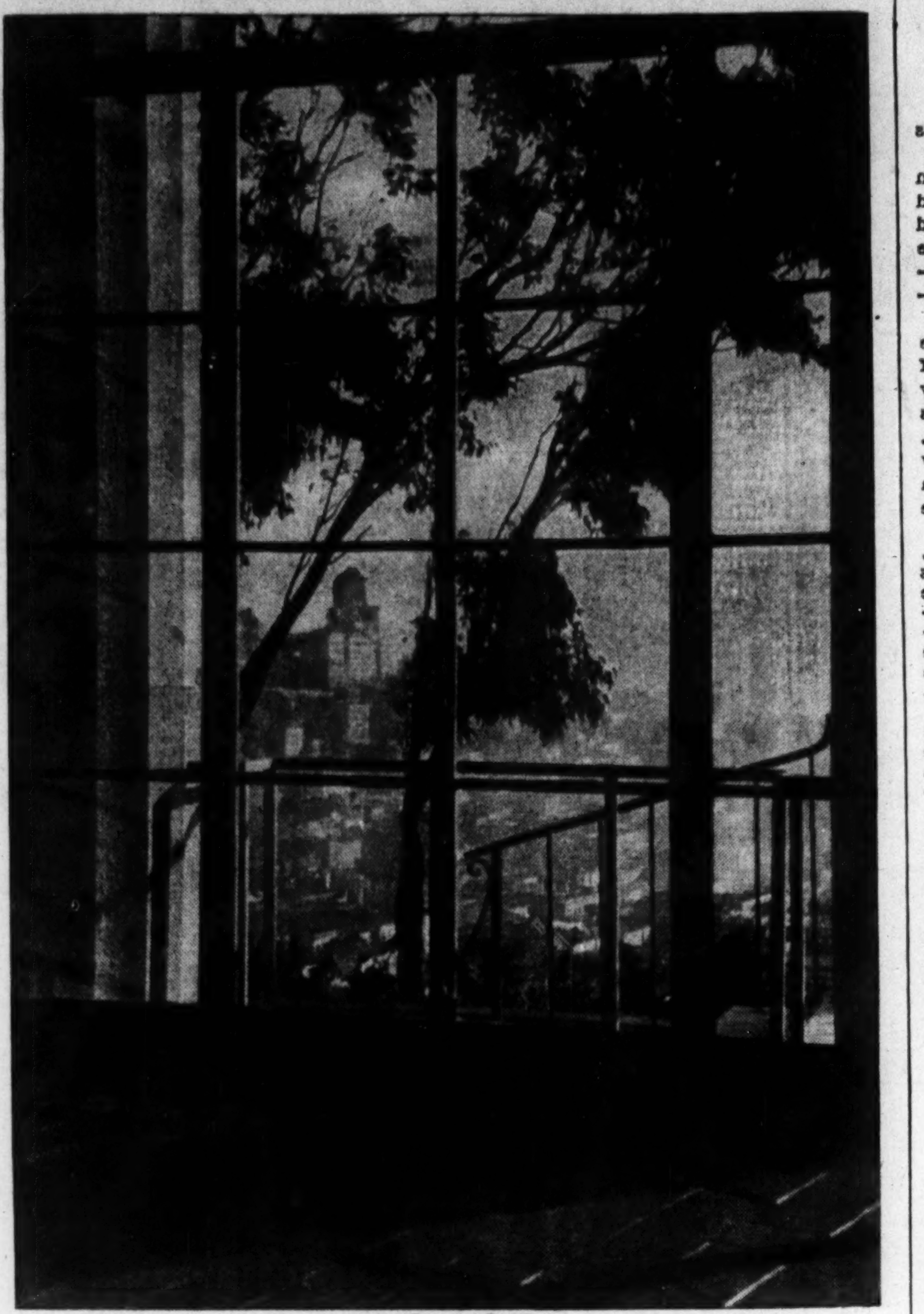

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by George E. Forrester

MORNING HOURS—SAN FRANCISCO

IN COMMENTING on the great cities of the world, Owen Rutter says in his recent book, "One Fair Daughter": "Each one has a different tune, a different colour, a different smell. To me San Francisco is honey-coloured, it smells of oranges, its tune is a lively dance; in no town have I seen so many lovely and happy-looking faces." And, one might add, rarely does a modern city present such a variety of picturesque vistas, whether one is looking out upon its roof tops, as in this photograph, or when approaching it upon one of the ferries which ply its water-front. Like London, San Francisco is often best remembered when its buildings are etched against a gossamer mist, blurring their modern, aggressive outlines until one's imagination may translate them into temples of ancient Cathay.

On June 28, 1776, less than a week before the old Liberty Bell pealed out its message of independence in Philadelphia, there arose on Dolores Creek a small structure that was the genesis of the skyscrapers and homes that now cover San Francisco's hills. On that day, Lieutenant Don José Joaquin Moraga erected a ramada—a simple shelter of branches—on the site selected by his commanding officer, Juan Bautista de Anza, that intrepid soldier whose achievements as explorer and colony leader form one of the brilliant accomplishments in the history of the Spanish occupation.

Within three months, the Presidio of San Francisco was built and occupied; and from that early day the history of the city has been a colorful one—from the days of the Argonauts of '49, to that eventful year of 1915 when, as host to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, she welcomed the world to enter her Golden Gate—a city built upon a new and more enduring scale, thus vindicating the lesson of the Phoenix myth.

Shore

TREMENDOUS swells
Are bouncing a flock of little black-velvet mudhens
Roughly up and down.
The mudhens are light and jolly as corks.

The swells break,
And send a pattern of white foam
Sprawling across the sand.
It rests there briefly,
Graceful as lace,
And sinks away softly.

Earlier today,
In the grip of a bold high tide,
The breakers raced up here,
Strewing gifts along the shoreline,
Zigzag,
For me, or any comer.
Following, zigzag,
I gather
Little feathery branches, brown and gray,
Of far fantastic sea-trees,
Rosy-pink-pearl-lined mussel shells,
A little bright-pink starfish,
As gay
As Hesperus himself,
And here,
Wafted by the stormy weather,
A driven-white sea-gull's feather.

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND

Powerful Words

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE curriculum of many public and private schools includes courses in elocution and what is termed "public speaking." It is commonly recognized as highly desirable for each individual to be able to express himself without embarrassment or hesitation. In the past, the ability to make a speech or address an audience, whether large or small, was considered a special gift. But in more recent years it has been admitted that practice, training, and right education may enhance any man's confidence and fluency, so that he is able to give to the world with some measure of assurance and conviction his deep, inspirational thoughts along lines of research, or concerning religious, ethical, political, or social achievement.

Speaking of Jesus, Luke writes (4:22): "And all . . . wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of his mouth. And they said, Is not this Joseph's son?" Later, following the healing of a man with an "unclean devil," Luke records (4:36), "And they were all amazed, and spake among themselves, saying, What a word is this! for with authority and power he commandeth the unclean spirits, and they come out." Yet Jesus himself said, "The word which ye hear is not mine, but the Father's which sent me" (John 14:24).

Often it is not until one begins to grasp something of the spiritual import of the Master's words and the practical value of the Bible promises, that one understands what constitutes true "authority and power." With the aid of a Concordance, one may gain great enlightenment from words which go forth with force and authority to express the healing power of right thoughts. Many verses indicate the impelling persuasion of right words, which express honest, righteous thought; these convey spiritual energy and strength. As one seeks guidance and direction from God, reason is rightly directed.

Jesus promised that those who followed his instructions should do the works which he did, and they can most certainly speak with "authority and power" to disease, as well as to sin. Those who would claim their divine birthright as "joint-heirs with Christ," begin at once to manifest that love with which the Master was so well equipped, and which was the source of the "gracious words" attributed to him. Let one who has believed that anger, vehemence, vanity, scorn, voluble offerings of personal opinions carry weight or power, begin to love impartially and wholeheartedly, learn to express tenderness, gratitude, mercy, tolerance, co-operation, good humor, and he will be agreeably surprised and abundantly satisfied with the far-reaching healing effects of these qualities. Mental or verbal reminiscences of past misfortunes, mistakes, or woe engender self-pity and self-centered thinking; they are not to be considered powerful or legitimate. That which is detrimental to the welfare of others, instigating war, strife, dissension, depression, irresolution, has no real power, even though couched in flowery appeal. Almost everyone has witnessed the inspiriting effect of friendly encouragement, even though expressed in hesitating, halting phrases. Words which convey true power are not necessarily confined to smooth oratory. These utterances which have been most fruitful are those which have been prompted by love, integrity, unselfish compassion.

Let one who is in distress—physical, mental, or moral—turn today to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. He will find the words of Life and Love contained therein powerful, adequate to heal, redeem, restore. This book answers the question, What is Truth? by saving from sickness as well as from sin, sorrow, remorse. Even though at first this teaching may seem transcendental, obscure, let him continue to read, for day by day the truth contained therein will unfold the answer to every perplexing problem. It provides a liberal spiritual education, teaching us to speak graciously the words given us of the Father and to have the Mind of Christ. It enables us in some measure to overcome and rise above matter and material laws as did the Master, and demonstrate the eternal sonship of spiritual man. It reveals the kingdom of heaven within.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 258), "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis." And she continues, "The human capacities are enlarged and perfected in proportion as humanity gains the true conception of man and God."

Only as we love continually, impartially, universally do we receive and dispense the truth, conform to God's law, cherish His Word in our hearts, and think and speak with power. God, infinite, ever-present Love, hears and answers our unspoken prayer. He supplies every need for health, wisdom, intelligence. He gives understanding to meet every demand, and enhances our mental power, perception, capacity. Whatever the environment, freedom, ability, success are available to all; and sincerity of purpose, persistence, humility will surely be rewarded. Christian Science assures us (ibid., p. 128) that "a knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

[illegible]

The First Crocus

I WILL push through the earth
My purple head,
And then the snow
That for so long has lain
Upon my bed,
Will vanish quite, from dread,
And Spring once more
May walk down greening ways
With carefree tread.

GERTRUDE ALLEN

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Another Rising Market Featured by Utilities and Specialties** • Commodity and Money Markets

Utility Issues Again Push Into Higher Territory

Specialties Also Command Attention—Light Profit-Taking

By Forrest Price

Somebody is buying 'em.

About as busy a market as has been seen in many weeks was witnessed today as prices ascended.

Total sales approximated 1,350,000 shares.

Stocks of all vintages and models joined the upward procession.

But the recently much depressed utilities attracted most attention, American Telephone soaring nearly 3 points to another new high.

Consolidated Gas, which not long ago got so low as to be almost out of sight, advanced to a new high for the year by gaining more than a point. The preferred moved forward more than 2 points, also to a new high.

Columbia Gas A, Engineers Public Service, United Corp. preferred, Western Union, Pacific Lighting, Pacific Telephone, American Power & Light and American Water Works were in demand at higher prices.

Some of the specialties beckoned to traders who responded by pushing prices into higher territory. Franklin Simon rose 4 points at one time. Hat Corp. preferred rose more than 3 to a new high. American Sugar common and preferred and Atchison preferred were among the good gainers.

Tri-continental preferred got up 4½ points at one time.

Stocks advancing 2 points or so included General Steel Casting, Case, Otis Steel prior preferred and Midland Steel preferred.

The market grew quiet on light profit-taking.

Bonds followed stocks to a higher level, particularly the utility loans. North American 5s were especially strong. International Telephone 5s also reached higher ground on urgent buying.

There was heavy profit-taking in corn in the Chicago market. This unsettled other grain futures. Cotton prices also were lower.

Looks as if the big fellows were getting back into the market. When blocks of 1000 to 2000 shares change hands in single transactions somebody with money is buying stocks.

And not only today but on several occasions recently these large buying orders have appeared.

The significance of it is that confidence among the big men of affairs is gradually returning.

An active and ascending stock market invariably lends confidence to business, and better offers stimulus to the securities markets. The two necessarily work hand in hand.

Continued Growth For Massachusetts Investors Trust

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 22—Massachusetts Investors Trust reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1935 net assets of $34,651,401 compared with $30,809,648 at the end of the previous quarter.

Shares outstanding March 31, total 1,917,473 compared with 1,638,460 Dec. 31, 1934, while net assets a share were $18.07 compared with $18.80.

Of total assets of $36,336,071 as of March 31, $33,376,692 represented securities (at cost) and $2,959,378 cash in banks.

Reflecting the continued growth of the trust during the quarter, the report shows that investors purchased shares totaling $5,109,449. The quarter's cash distribution of 21 cents a share is the same as that paid in the corresponding period of 1934.

Lead Prices Again Are Moved Higher

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—American Smelting & Refining Co. today advanced the price of lead from 3.70 cents to 3.75 cents a pound. A similar increase in price was put into effect last week. Buying of the metal for consumption has been fairly active for the last several weeks, according to trade circles.

The advance was followed by the St. Joseph Lead Co., which named 3.80 cents a pound New York and 3.60 cents a pound St. Louis.

European Financial Markets Are Closed

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—All European financial and commodity markets were closed today, Easter Monday.

Canadian exchanges were also closed with the exception of the Winnipeg grain market.

Dividend Declarations

Company		Div.		Payable	Stock of Record
Irregular					
N Y Fire Ins		15c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 22
Resumed					
Campbell, W&C Fy		20c	..	May 20	May 4
Sec Scat No Tr cum 7%			..	May 1	Apr. 16
Tilo Roofing pf cum		50c	..	Aug. 1	....
Regular					
Affil Prod, Inc		5s	M	June 1	May 15
Chi Yellow Cab		25c	Q	June 1	May 20
Chi Mail Order		25c	..	June 1	May 10
Do extra		12½c	..	June 1	May 10
K, Ok&G 6% pf A		$3	S	June 1	May 20
Do 6% pf B		$3	S	June 1	May 20
Do 6% pf C		$1.50	..	June 1	May 20
New Process Co		50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Do pf		$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Parker Pen Co		15c	..	June 1	May 15
Pillsbury Fl Mills		40c	Q	June 1	May 15
Public Util Corp		$1.50	Q	May 10	Apr. 30
Quin M C S&W 5 pf		75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 18
Extra					
Am Cred Indem		25c	..	May 1	Apr. 25

Steel Output Estimate

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Operations in the steel industry were estimated at 44.6 per cent of capacity for the current week today by the American Iron & Steel Institute, an advance of .6 of a point, or 1.4 per cent over the previous week. Last week's figure was 44.0 per cent, while a month ago operations were at 46.1 per cent and a year ago at 34.0 per cent.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

[illegible]

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; utilities and specialties lead list.

Bonds: Improved; secondary rails recover.

Curb: Steady; power issues better.

Foreign exchanges; Quiet: European markets closed.

Cotton: Quiet; beneficial rains western belt.

Sugar: Higher; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Firm; unfavorable crop advices.

Corn: Lower; extensive profit-taking.

Cattle: Steady to 25 higher; top $15.

Hogs: 15 to 25 higher; top $9.25.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	1.01¾	1.02⅜	1.01¼	1.02	+ ½
July	1.01¼	1.02	1.00⅝	1.01¼	+ ⅛
September	1.01⅞	1.02½	1.01⅛	1.01⅝	+ ¾
Corn					
May	.91½	.92	.89¾	.90⅞	— ⅛
July	.84¾	.85⅜	.83¾	.84⅜	— ½
September	.80	.80⅜	.79	.79¾	— ⅛
Oats					
May	.50⅜	.50⅞	.49⅝	.50¼	— ⅛
July	.43¼	.43⅞	.42⅞	.43⅜	+ ¾
September	.40⅞	.41¼	.40⅜	.41⅛	+ ⅜

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.90	.88⅞	.89⅝	+ ¾
July	.90⅞	.89⅞	.90⅝	+.01

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	Last	Net Chg.
June	10.30	10.30	+.01
September	10.69	10.60	—.03
December	11.02	10.92	—.06

Week's Sales of U. S. Bonds

(Transactions for the Week Ended April 20)

Changes in 32ds of 1 Per Cent

1935 Range High	Low	Sales in 1000s		High	Low	Last	Net Chng
			Liberty Bonds				
105.14	101.3	635	3½s, 1932-47	101.10	101.4	101.9	+ .5
102.20	101.00	5	1st 4s, 1932-47	101.00	101.00	101.00	—1.20
104.4	101.5	372	1st conv 4¼s, 1932-47	101.12	101.6	101.10	+ .4
104.16	102.17	1334½	4th 4¼s, '33-38	102.21	102.17	102.17	— .2
104.5	102.15	36	4th 4¼s, reg	102.17	102.15	102.15	— .4
			Treasury Bonds				
116.14	113.6	55	4¼s, 1947-52	116.2	115.29	116.00	...
116.8	114.00	1	4¼s, reg	115.30	115.28	115.28	+ .12
111.24	108.24	108	4s, 1944-54	111.17	111.9	111.15	+ .3
110.6	107.00	21½	3¾s, 1946-56	109.26	109.24	109.25	— .1
107.2	103.28	41	3⅜s, 1943-47	106.28	106.24	106.28	+ .3
107.20	104.15	83	3⅜s, 1940-43	107.15	107.9	107.14	+ .1
107.20	104.14	70	3⅜s, 1941-43	107.19	107.12	107.18	+ .2
105.24	102.24	580	3¼s, 1944-46	105.22	105.12	105.22	+ .7
107.26	104.18	172	3¼s, 1941	107.25	107.18	107.25	+ .8
105.28	102.28	591	4¼s-3¼s, '43-45	105.27	105.16	105.27	+ .7
104.28	101.15	287	3⅛s, 1949-52	104.21	104.15	104.21	+ .5
104.28	101.26	78	3⅛s, 1946-49	104.20	104.16	104.18	+ .2
103.29	100.20	162½	3s, 1951-55	103.24	103.16	103.22	+ .3
103.27	100.20	295	3s, 1946-48	103.23	103.14	103.21	+ .7
101.25	100.15	2265½	2⅞s, 1955-60	101.16	101.8	101.14	+ .3
			Federal Farm Mortgage Bonds				
104.00	101.14	109	3¼s, 1964	103.20	103.16	103.18	+ .4
102.12	99.16	263½	3s, 1949	101.26	101.19	101.24	+ .5
102.14	100.20	123½	3s, 1947	101.31	101.26	101.31	+ .3
			Home Owners Loan Bonds				
101.16	100.19	380½	4s, 1951	100.31	100.26	100.30	+ .3
102.14	99.18	239 9-10	3s, 1952	101.27	101.18	101.23	+ .4
100.16	96.20	596½	2¾s, 1949	100.12	100.5	100.12	+ .5
Total sales							$8,906,400

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	11.59	11.60	11.40	11.49	—.04
July	11.69	11.70	11.50	11.59	—.05
October	11.36	11.37	11.18	11.27	—.02
December	11.44	11.44	11.24	11.33	—.05
January	11.47	11.47	11.30	11.35	—.07

Spots 11.85, off 5 points.

Tone at close steady.

March Cotton Spinning

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry was reported today by the Census Bureau to have operated during March at 92.9 per cent of capacity, on a single-shift basis, compared with 100.2 per cent during February, this year, and 102.9 per cent during March, last year.

Houdaille-Hershey Corp.

Houdaille-Hershey Corporation's plants are operating at capacity and plans are being made to open a plant at Decatur, Ill.

Refunding Bond Offering by Big Bank Syndicate

Southern California Edison Issue of $73,000,000 Is Largest Under New Act

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 22—A nation-wide banking syndicate headed by the First Boston Corporation placed on the market today a new issue of $73,000,000 Southern California Edison Ltd., refunding mortgage gold bonds, series of 3¾s, due 1960.

This is the largest single issue that thus far has been registered under the new Securities Act.

This issue attracted considerable attention at the time of its registration not only because of its size but also because of the 3¾ per cent coupon which the bonds carry. This rate, it is understood, establishes a new low coupon for long term public utility bonds since the depression, thus reflecting the high credit rating of the company, which is one of the largest independent operating companies in California.

The bonds are being offered to investors at 98½ (flat) carrying interest from July 1.

Associated with The First Boston Corporation in the offering are E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Blyth & Co., Inc., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Lazard Freres & Co., Inc., Edward B. Smith & Co., Dean Witter & Co., Field, Glore & Co., William R. Staats Company, Kidder, Peabody & Co., White, Weld & Co., Coffin & Burr, Inc., Pacific Company of California and Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.

While the title of the bonds characterizes them as "gold bonds," the prospectus states that they are payable, pursuant to public resolution No. 10 of the Seventy-third Congress of the United States, in lawful money of the United States which is at the time legal tender for public and private debts.

The proceeds of the issue will be used in part to retire the outstanding $13,360,000 general mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds, due 1939, and $55,000,000 refunding mortgage gold bonds, series of 5s, due 1951, which have been called for redemption at 105 and accrued interest on July 1, 1935.

The retirement of the 5 per cent bonds, and their replacement by the 3¾s now offered, will result in an annual interest saving to the company of approximately $450,000.

Based upon the funded debt structure to be outstanding upon completion of the current financing, and upon actual earnings reported for the year 1934, the company earned its annual interest requirements 3.65 times before depreciation reserves, and 2.92 times after depreciation reserves.

Southern California Edison Company Ltd., reported gross earnings of $35,914,366 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1934, while net earnings, after all charges, including taxes and depreciation, amounted to $18,130,970 for the year. The annual interest requirements, following completion of this financing, will aggregate $6,202,000.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch...	¼%	¼%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper ...	¾%	¾%	1¼%
Bar silver ...	67⅜c	67⅜c	32¼c
Time loans— 60-90 days ...	¼@1	¼@1	¾@1
4-6 months..	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1

[illegible]

Business and Industry • **Activity in Steel Trade Rises—Record Tin Plate Production** • Commerce and Finance

Italy's Policy Is To Raise Exports By Import Quotas

Tantamount to Barter System—Clearings Pacts Being Fostered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—What is tantamount to a barter system has been introduced by Italy in her trade relations with foreign countries. The fundamental idea governing the new policy is to force foreign countries to buy Italian products in ratio to goods accepted. This policy aims both to redress Italy's adverse trade balance and to protect the stability of the lira.

To Increase Exports

According to a statement made in the Italian Parliament by Ferruccio Lantini, Under Secretary of State for Corporations, Italian imports are now admitted under a triple classification: a basic scale of import quotas, ranging from 10 to 35 per cent of the quantities imported during the previous year, supplemented by variable quotas fixed each quarter for raw materials and semi-manufactured goods; general clearing agreements with certain countries so as to safeguard the balanced trade already secured with them; permits to import in excess of quotas against demonstration that a compensatory export has been arranged.

The purpose of the decree introducing import quotas for most of the Italian imports, according to Signor Lantini, was not so much that of securing a drastic shrinkage as that of providing new starting points for increasing Italian exports. It was generally felt here that the most-favored-nation clause, hitherto underlying Italian trade policy, had of late been stultified by the preferential duties now in effect in so many countries. Italy has to reckon with this fact, and to modify her traditional policy to meet the new international situation.

Favor Clearing Pacts

The general import quotas recently fixed are to be regarded as only a starting point for negotiations which the Fascist Government is desirous of opening as soon as possible with foreign governments. Pending permanent agreements, provisional arrangements have already been entered into with Switzerland and Great Britain, and negotiations have been opened with Soviet Russia, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Holland, Spain and other countries.

It is hoped that private clearing arrangements, which can be extended to cover "triangular" trade, will make an important contribution toward a solution of Italy's foreign trade problem. All the procedure connected with these private clearings is entrusted to the National Foreign Trade Institute, which has absorbed the former National Export Institute, and which is rapidly organizing for the new tasks assigned to it. The close connection between business and finance, means of payment and valuta, commercial treaties and customs' regulations make it necessary to examine the problem as a whole from the exclusive viewpoint of the national interest.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

American Chicle
American News N. Y. Corp.
American Tobacco
Bristol-Myers
Brooklyn Un. Gas
Coca Cola
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.
Diamond Match
Freeport Texas
Grand Union
Hackensack Water
Ingersoll-Rand
Lehigh Coal & Navigation
Lehn & Fink Products
Manhattan Shirt
Monsanto Chemical
Norfolk & Western
Reynolds Metals
Reading Company
United Gas Improvement
Westvaco Chlorine Prod.

International Trade Way to World Peace, Say Sloan and Swope

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—The presidents of two of America's largest corporations, Gerard Swope and Alfred P. Sloan Jr., joined in a plea for revival of international trade as a necessary prelude to continued world peace.

"World trade, American recovery and world peace are intimately linked together," said Mr. Swope, president of the General Electric Co. "Peace is a fundamental of neighborly trade, domestic trade or world trade."

"It seems clear to me," asserted Mr. Sloan, head of the General Motors Corp., "that political disturbances within any country or political differences between countries, resulting too frequently in armed conflict, develop primarily through the urge of economic necessity, such as a demand for a higher standard of living, or for a broader opportunity to capitalize the resources of a nation and the ambitions of its people."

Both spoke under the auspices of the World Peace Foundation and National Advisory Council on Radio in Education over an NBC network.

State Banks Not In F. R. System Lose $115,000,000

$205,000,000 Write-Offs in 1934 Offset in Part by Earnings

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Official figures indicated today that a net loss of $115,000,000 was incurred by the 7,682 state banks not members of the Federal Reserve System in "putting their houses in order" during 1934.

Specifically, it was shown that it was considered necessary to "write off" about $205,000,000 for losses and depreciation.

About $100,000,000 of this was written off on account of losses and depreciation on loans, while an additional $70,000,000 was written off the portfolios containing bonds, stocks and other securities. Banking houses, furniture and fixtures depreciated to the extent of $8,000,000. Other losses and depreciation amounted to $27,000,000.

The "write offs," the statistics revealed, were made possible through RFC loans of $205,000,000 to 3347 banks, and through local contributions amounting to between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000.

The statement showed that total earnings from current operations of the banks amounted to $271,000,000 during 1934 as against total current expenses of $217,000,000, leaving net earnings from current operations of $54,000,000. To this net was added "recoveries," profits on securities, etc.," of $37,000,000 making total profits of $91,000,000.

This profit was before writing off the $205,000,000 in losses and depreciation.

The largest single source of revenue was on interest and discounts on loans, which returned $149,000,000 to the banks. The average rate of interest was about 6 per cent.

The largest single outlay was interest on time deposits which averaged 2.9 per cent and resulted in expenses of $74,000,000. Wages and salaries amounted to $69,000,000.

'False Packing' Claim Against U. S. Cotton Upheld in England

Lancashire Has Documentary Proof of Complaints Voiced Over a Period of 100 Years—Authority Sees Serious Results If Practice Continues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Documentary evidence is available here in support of the fact that the Lancashire cotton industry has been complaining against the "false packing" of American cotton over a period of 100 years.

Surprise has been occasioned among leaders of the cotton industry in this county at The Christian Science Monitor's announcement that leaders of the cotton industry in New York, in reply to allegations made in the annual report of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, flatly deny charges of "false packing" of American cotton, declaring that such instances were extremely rare and branding the charges "absurd."

When the Monitor's Manchester correspondent drew the attention of John Pogson, secretary of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, to the New York dispatch, he issued the following statement for publication in the Monitor:

"Investigations made both in England and on the continent of Europe, the results of which have been communicated to the United States Department of Agriculture, indicate that the evil is far more widespread than is apparently realized in New York.

"In the course of the report of N. S. Pearse, general secretary of the International Cotton Federation, relating to his visit to the cotton belt of America in 1933, he says: 'In speaking with the merchants I found that according to their experience, the practice of false packing in Texas has increased so much during the last two or three years that one large firm of exporters has offered its classers a fee of 25 cents for every false-packed bale they are able to find. One merchant went so far as to say that 10 per cent of the cotton he had examined in the 1932-33 season was false packed.'

"There is only one course for the Government of America to adopt," continues John Pogson's statement, "and that is to tackle seriously the problem by instituting adequate supervision at the ginneries.

Old-Time Complaint

"If it is true, as stated in the report given to the Monitor, that a bale of cotton can be traced back to the gin by its markings and records kept in the books of the exporters and importers, why is it that this procedure cannot be universally adopted, in which case it would go a long way, if not the whole of the way, toward the elimination of an evil which Lancashire insists should be stamped out at the earliest moment?"

John Pogson's statement was endorsed by N. S. Pearse, secretary of the International Cotton Federation, who, some time ago, dispatched a seven-page letter to the United States Department of Agriculture upon the question of "false packing."

During the course of an interview with the Monitor's Manchester correspondent, N. S. Pearse drew attention to the fact that as long ago as 1835 the then Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, in a memorandum signed by 59 brokers, strongly deprecated the practice of "false packing," describing it as "a wholesale and systematic plan of deception and plunder."

The memorandum concluded:—"It is not now as formerly confined to an occasional bale or two, but it is extended to whole parcels of one or 200 bales in the lot; and when it is considered that the difference between the real and apparent value of the cotton may be £3 or £4 sterling a bale some idea may be formed of the magnitude and dangerous consequences of the fraud."

Called Disgraceful Practice

Six years later, in December, 1841, a memorial signed by 55 cotton dealers and spinners drew the attention of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce "to the great increase which has occurred of late years in the false packing of cotton wool imported from the United States of America. This is an evil of such a nature as to render the utmost minuteness of investigation necessary in using the cotton, and it is feared that in many cases the fraud passes undetected, to the great deterioration of the yarn and manufactured goods produced from such falsely packed cotton."

When forwarding this communication to the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool in January, 1842, the vice-president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce wrote: "This disgraceful practice has increased to such an extent, as almost to deserve the name of a system; it calls for the reprobation of every honest community."

The trouble continued and in 1856 the American Chamber of Commerce and the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association memorialized "the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans and Mobile on the evils arising from the practice of irregular packing."

Later the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association resolved that the intermixture of sand and dust with American cotton has become an intolerable nuisance and grievance, and that in the "2,000,000 bales of cotton received this year by Great Britain from the U. S. it is probable that the sand and dust form a portion equivalent to the weight of 100,000 bales."

N. S. Pearse told our Manchester correspondent that his federation had received complaints concerning "false packing" of American cotton from spinners not only in Britain, but from as far afield as France, Italy, Germany and Belgium.

It was stated in the Monitor's New York dispatch that a bale of cotton can be traced back to the gin by its marking, but Mr. Pearse pointed out that these markings had been taken off by the time they reached the spinner here.

"The United States Agricultural Department, however," he added, "are sending to our Congress at Milan in May two bales with identification marks placed right into the bale. We shall give this method of identification our consideration.

"Spinners run the danger of losing customers as a result of 'false packing' and I am afraid that the cotton trade in America does not realize the seriousness of this problem."

Steel Operations Up a Point to 46 P. C. Mill Capacity

Record Rate for Tin-Plate Output—Structural and Finished Goods Active

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—The steel industry continues buoyant, and operations during the last week advanced a point to 46 per cent of mill capacity. Activities in the industry during the last several weeks have remained as steady as the trade has ever experienced.

This week the Pittsburgh rate will rise two points to 36 per cent capacity, with Youngstown unchanged.

Though miscellaneous purchasing is usually given the credit for being the backbone of the industry at this time there are certain cheerful factors in the more conspicuous lines of production and consumption which must not be overlooked.

Thus, tin-plate production has been at the record rate of about 55,000,000 boxes a year for the last five weeks. One of the large automobile producers has been increasing specifications for steel. Retail sales of cars in March were largest since April, 1930.

Awards of fabricated structural steel for the week at about 32,000 tons were the second largest of the year. Sales of finished steel in the Chicago district week before last were the largest of the year, while specifications on outstanding contracts were the second best.

Relief Bill to Aid Industry

The federal works relief bill will be responsible for the consumption of 1,000,000 tons of steel, about half of which will be used for grade crossing elimination and half for the building of highways, streets and bridges.

A more cheerful feeling is resulting in steel circles because of the belief that the steel code will not be tampered with seriously among the revisions of NRA. It is expected that the multiple basing point system, around which has revolved so much dispute, will be retained in all its essential features.

The iron and steel jobbers in the New York metropolitan district find a marked improvement in sales this month over those of March, which was a very satisfactory month. Not only are jobbers' sales becoming more numerous but the tonnage per order is larger. Jobbers recently reduced prices $3 a ton on cold-finished bars in line with similar reduction by the mills.

Purchasing of steel and equipment involving steel on the part of the railroads continues light. The Missouri Pacific recently bought 9000 tons of rails and 8000 tons of track accessories. The Akron, Canton & Youngstown seeks a federal loan for the purchase of over 7000 tons of rails and fastenings. The Baldwin Locomotive Works has received an order for five locomotives from the National Railways of Mexico.

Iron Inquiry From Ford

The first iron-ore inquiry of the season comes, as usual, from the Ford Motor Company which makes pig iron in its furnace at River Rouge, Mich. The inquiry names 180,000 tons of ore. Usually the prices set on this transaction determine the prices for the entire season.

Pig iron continues brisk in the Middle West but rather quiet in the East. President Roosevelt has turned down requests of eastern pig iron producers that the NRA do something about the imports of foreign pig iron. These producers point out that there is not a single merchant furnace in operation along the Atlantic seaboard because of these imports.

Makers of cast iron pipe in the Chicago district have advanced quotation $1 a ton; the Birmingham makers have lifted it $1.40, all due to higher freight rates on raw materials and the finished product.

March Auto Output Best in Five Years

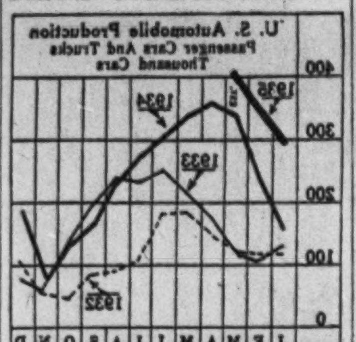

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AUTOMOBILE production last month is believed to have been the largest for any month in almost five years, but probably established the peak for 1935.

SEC to Prevent Its Workers From Using Inside Information

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Stringent action to prevent employees of the Securities Commission from making money through the special information they get officially, has been taken by Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy.

The step followed findings that one transaction by an employee in an unnamed security might have been subject to criticism.

A high official said today there was no indication of dishonesty, nor of any effort to make money through special information, but that action was taken because the commission wished to be certain its employees were beyond reproach.

Mr. Kennedy's ruling, already effective, said:

"Employees of the commission are forbidden to purchase any securities registered with the commission under the Securities Act of 1933."

This act deals only with new securities, not with securities that were in existence before the act was passed in 1933. An official said it was possible that developments may require the commission to stop all kinds of stock transactions where special data come to an employee.

At present employees are required to report purchases and sales almost immediately to the commission, which examines such operations with extreme care to see to it that they cannot possibly be ascribed to official information.

Under the Securities Act of 1933, any person or company wishing to float a new issue of securities must file a registration statement containing detailed information about the security. Such information is to inform investors about the company so they can judge the value of its securities.

Need Money Unit Of Stable Buying Power, Says Bank

British Institution Sees Contracts Fixing Goods and Money Relation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The possibility of securing stability of currency in terms both of gold and commodities is discussed by three independent authorities here.

One of these authorities is the Midland Bank, Limited, the biggest of Britain's "big five" banking institutions. This authority expresses its opinion in the current issue of its monthly review. It lays down three propositions. One of these is that justice can be done between debtor and creditor only by the maintenance of a steady purchasing power of the monetary unit over commodities.

The second is that it has ceased to be impossible to secure stability in terms of gold and of commodities simultaneously, now that the United States Supreme Court, by its recent decision, has established beyond peradventure the right of Congress to vary the gold content of the dollar.

The Midland Bank's third point is that the Supreme Court's judgment may lead in the future to the inclusion in debt contracts of a clause establishing a relationship between money and goods, instead of, as in the past, between money and gold.

Another authority is Lionel Robbins, professor of economics in the University of London. Professor Robbins writes in the current monthly review of Lloyds Bank, Limited, another of Britain's "big five" banking institutions. His view is that the best thing Britain can do is to restore its currency to a gold basis at an early date.

The third authority is Sir William C. D. Dampier, Fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain. Sir William gives expression to his views in the London Times. He emphasizes that any premature return to gold might lead to a new fall in prices, which could only be met by a severe deflation, with consequent increase in industrial depression and unemployment.

Crawford Is Paid $173,750 Annually

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Salary and other payments totaling $173,750 in 1934 to E. R. Crawford, Duquesne, Penna., president of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, were reported today to the securities commission.

This sum was the largest so far reported by big corporation officials making their annual accounting to the commission.

Of the total, $92,500 went to Mr. Crawford from a $200,000 fund representing a gift by the company.

G. V. Parkins, Elizabeth, Penna., vice-president, received $124,166, including a gift payment of $70,000. C. A. Kinkaid, McKeesport, Penna., secretary, received $26,250, of which an undisclosed portion was a gift.

W. J. Quigley, New York, of the Howe Sound Company, was paid $77,875.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The spotlight in Wall Street moved, last week, back to the stock market for the first time in nearly two months. The rally which commenced about six weeks ago continued upward to a good-sized bull market on Thursday, topped by an almost spectacular run-up in Saturday's short trading session. In contrast the bond market, the foreign exchange market, and the activity in new financing moved upstage to let the main performance stand out.

The current rally has gone through several distinct stages. It began with a mere handful of the highest-grade dividend-paying common industrial stocks. This group was not even as large as the groups usually taken for the making of stock market indices. Their upward movement wave a deceptive strength to most stock indices, the other members of which sulked in their tents, while the army of lower-grade and lower-priced stocks failed for some time to respond. Nor did the rails at first share in the rally.

Last week, however, the advance began to broaden out. The silver shares had already begun to participate. Oils and chemicals began to move, then motor accessories, motors, and general manufacturing stocks. Even the rails perked up. By last Saturday, the rally had extended to most of the stocks carried in the leading indices, and a good many well-known stocks not included.

Stocks Near 1933 Peak

The "averages" of leading industrial stocks are now close to the peak of the 1933 rally. They have topped not only the prices immediately following the Supreme Court decision on the gold clause in February, but the pre-air-mail-cancellation top of February, 1934. With rails and utilities still near the depression lows, and industrials near the depression highs, the Street is intensely curious as to which of these groups will pull the other toward it. Volume on Saturday was exceptionally heavy, and, in spite of the holiday, brokerage houses were busy and enthusiastic.

The most common explanation for the rally seems to be that it is the result of an overflow of "capital seeking investment" from the high-grade bond market. Interest rates are low and available funds large. High-grade bonds are being called right and left, and hence are now a dangerous investment above the call price. Investors are apparently turning in desperation to high-grade equities. A case in point last week was the action of Allied Chemical preferred and common. On rumors of the calling of the preferred, it sold down to a new low for the year, while the common moved up to a new high.

With the stock market doing so much better, brokers and traders are beginning to take a different subjective view of the business, political and exchange news. The comment is that business is holding up better than expected, and that even if the present high automobile output declines, other business expansion will more than make up the difference. Fears of European military developments are abating. The Administration is showing fewer big teeth to bite the business Red Riding Hood, and the country seems to be going back to parliamentary democracy, to the great relief of the Street.

Credit to Morgenthau

Lastly, credit is given to the resurrection of the capital market. The Street is willing to give Secretary Morgenthau all the credit he claims, for having engineered his refunding of the Liberty Bonds without such restriction on the capital market or such publicity and appeal to patriotism as was deemed necessary by the British Exchequer. It is expected that the growth in municipal offerings, which was in part due to the Treasury refunding program, will be followed soon by a large growth in borrowing by industrial corporations.

Municipal offerings are now running below the average for this year, after the peak of activity in early April, following the calling of the tax-exempt First Liberty bonds. It is even said that one recent issue is sticking somewhat to the hands of the syndicate. But an early revival is expected.

The cut in the rate for call money to one-quarter of 1 per cent was chiefly important in driving out of New York what little call money has been resting there for the account of out-of-town banks. So long as the rate was 1 per cent, where it stood for 15 months, such money earned a small amount, the New York banks charging one-half of 1 per cent for the accommodation of placing the money. With the rate cut to a quarter, out-of-town banks have nothing to do but take their money home. However, such a situation is bound to be only temporary. The call-money market has for nearly a century now been the principal repository of the surplus funds of the country banks.

New SEC Rulings

The new SEC rulings on floor traders and specialists on the New York Stock Exchange were a pleasant surprise to the Street. While there is complaint that some of the rules concerning specialists are hazy, there is satisfaction that the Commission has decided to leave to the Exchange itself the exact formulation of the new rules and their enforcement.

Reserve bank figures for the last fortnight illustrate one of the important quantitative changes which the New Deal has effected in finance. During that time member bank reserves have risen by $308,000,000. Such a change would have had an explosive effect a decade ago. At that time member banks' excess reserves ran around a few hundred millions of dollars, and a change of $50,000,000 either way was almost immediately reflected in interest rates. Now their excess reserves run over $2,000,000,000 and a change of $300,000,000 in a fortnight is scarcely felt. The size of the current figures is due to a combination of the revalorization of gold, the shrinkage in reserve requirements, and the inflow of foreign gold. To the layman, however, the change need occasion no insomnia. The banking system is primarily a mind, not a machine, and adjusts itself to such things as the mind adjusts the visions of the eye to matters of perspective and light value.

Sprague Says Some Measure of Planned Economy Necessary

LEXINGTON, Va., April 22 (AP)—Dismissing the Government's deficit by saying the nation is rich enough to carry a much heavier debt, but expressing fear of "extreme inflation," Dr. O. M. W. Sprague of the Harvard faculty told Washington and Lee students that the New Deal has been more successful in the matter of reform than in recovery.

Referring to present policies of the Administration, Dr. Sprague asserted that "there has been little impression made on the unemployment problem," but admitted that the Government is faced with a series of complicated problems.

Relief, he said, has been granted because of the absence of normal business demands. "Assistance to the distressed has been the keynote in Washington," he added.

"It is hopeless," Dr. Sprague declared, "to expect the decree of competition that formerly prevailed to be restored, because of technological developments, but we cannot escape something in the nature of a planned economy."

"No progress can be made by restricting output. We must create a demand," he continued, pointing to a large desire for better housing, which he held up as "an essential central factor in a recovery plan."

Dr. Sprague declared the NRA codes have been largely initiated by business, and "the Government is not altogether responsible for these codes."

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April 22, 1935

Major League Baseball—Sarazen on Gambling in Golf—Cornell Crew Outlook

Boston Red Sox Lead Majors At First Week's End

Have Four Victories as Against One Defeat—Tie in National

The first week of the 1935 major league baseball season is now a matter of history, and very interesting history too. If those players and teams who starred during the first six days of play, continue to star, the '35 campaign will furnish plenty of upsets.

Among the teams in the American and National Leagues, the Boston Red Sox have compiled the most impressive record. With four victories and only one defeat, Joe Cronin's boys are at the top of the majors as well as the American League. Cronin has received sensational pitching in every game except one. Max Bishop is playing great ball at second base and Dahlgren, the rookie, is covering miles of ground around first. The Red Sox are hustling under Cronin and promise to be in the thick of the pennant race all summer.

Brooklyn and Cincinnati, both picked for second division berths, are tie for first place in the National League. The Dodgers broke even in two games with Philadelphia and then came over to Boston and defeated the Braves, three games to one. The Reds took two out of three from Pittsburgh and did the same to Chicago. Probably neither the Dodgers nor Reds will be in the flag race when August arrives, but both should be dangerous at all times. Their clubs are young and fast.

Reds Make Triple Play

The Reds, incidentally, made the first triple play of the 1935 season yesterday against the Cubs at Wrigley Field, Chicago. This game went 12 innings and was won by the Reds, 8 to 4. The triple play was made in the eleventh inning when the Cubs threatened to win the ball game. They had men on first and second when Galan lined to Bottomley, who stepped on first for the second out and then threw to second base to catch the third man. It saved the Reds.

Run-scoring honors for the week go exclusively to the National League. The Phillies, in their small park, pushed 39 runs home during the week, one more than Brooklyn and two more than Cincinnati. Pittsburgh scored 25 runs, one more than the leading American League team, which was the White Sox. Senior league teams scored an even 200 runs in 20 games, as compared to 131 for their rivals in 18 contests.

Probably the leading individual star during the first week of play was Babe Ruth, who made his National League debut last Tuesday with the Braves. The big fellow is far from being all through, as many people would like to have you believe. In five games to date he boasts a batting average of .400, including two of his famous home runs. His hitting has changed the Braves from a second-division club to a possible flag contender if their pitching is at all good.

Grove in First Start

Another Boston favorite, Bob "Lefty" Grove, made his first start of the season on Friday against Washington and did well enough to bring a broad smile to Joe Cronin's face. Grove was not the Grove of old, but according to reports, he was faster than at any time last year. The veteran is working hard to regain his form.

Rogers Hornsby, once the greatest hitter in the National League and now manager of the St. Louis Browns in the junior circuit, has returned to regular duty at first base, instead of his old position at second. In an effort to bolster his team's batting punch, Hornsby has replaced Jack Burns, a smart fielder but weak hitter.

Another first baseman, Dolph Camilli of the Phillies, is leading the home run parade. Camilli has hit four in as many games. He is a left-hander who came to Philadelphia by way of the Chicago Cubs. The Cubs purchased him from Sacramento in 1933. In 1934 with the Phils and Cubs, Camilli hit 16 homers, but his batting average was only .267.

Schoolboy Rowe and Dizzy Dean, the two pitching sensationals of last season, registered their initial 1935 victories yesterday, the former beating Cleveland in a relief role and the latter downing Pittsburgh. It was the second attempt for both.

Gymnasts Win Title

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 22 (AP)—Superior all-around strength enabled Springfield College to win the team prize in the New England A. A. U. gymnastic carnival here Saturday. The locals scored 104 points to 80 for Dartmouth, which offered the stiffest challenge. Lewis and Van Ham of M. I. T., Dock of Dartmouth, Mixie of Springfield, Tarr of Lynn English High and Hallbauer of the Holyoke Turnverein were among the individual stars.

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Opponent of Gambling in Golf

By a Staff Photographer

Eugene Sarazen

Sarazen Reiterates Stand Against Golf Pari-Mutuel

Former United States and British Open Champion Harbors No Form of Gambling on the Course—Engaged on Interesting Lecture Tour

Without entering into a tirade on the subject, Gene Sarazen, former United States and British open golf champion, reiterated his stand against gambling in golf recently. The stocky little golfer who recently won the masters' tourney at Augusta, Ga., in a playoff with Craig Wood, has been appearing in lectures at the Jordan Marsh store. His subject is "Modern Theories of Golf" and he will continue these instructive lectures at other cities for the next three weeks.

Sarazen is one of those delightful figures in the sport world who aid and abet the game from all angles. From a humble beginning as a caddy he has acquired poise and increasing fame as a golfer and become more popular every day. He is ready of wit, confident enough to express opinion, and courageous when it comes to upholding an ideal. The last quality engineered his firm stand on pari-mutuel betting. In the face of no little opposition and possible ridicule from fellow pro golfers who gave no thought to the consequences, he declared himself openly against it.

Opposes Any Form of Gambling

The hard-hitting golfer of Italian parentage opposes gambling of any form in golf. He did not let his foundation of what is right for the game be swept away when gambling rode in on a false wave of popularity. In his own words at Jordan's, he said: "I cannot see myself classed with a dog or horse in competition. Some day a good golfer will be bitten and the game ruined by pari-mutuels. A human is subject to crowd psychology and an animal is not. I do not mind crowds following my play and taking sides for or against; but when I feel that their partisanship is solely to win a few dollars, it is much too disconcerting and dangerous.

"Golf is a game for intelligent people, and when I think of the grand figures who have developed it from obscurity to one of the greatest sports in the world, I won't be a part to pushing it into the clutches of gambling. Real purses that make golf tournaments worth winning will give way to a swarm of such affairs which will be hastily arranged and poorly regulated. Golf will soon be forgotten by the player and spectator alike in favor of stakes. With the mental hazard of pari-mutuel trailing their every shot, good golfers will falter on shots they never would miss under normal circumstances and then insinuations will creep in. It's too risky, any way I look at it. You can count me out of any part of gambling in golf, and that's final." So saying, the cocky individual marched into the lecture enclosure to elucidate the intricacies of the game to a good-sized gathering.

How to Use the Hands

The feature of his lecture was stressing use of the hands in golf. He contended and then illustrated how the grip played so vital a part. He named the three greatest golfers of all time through their respective periods, beginning with Harry Vardon, then Walter Hagen and finally Bobby Jones. All three, he pointed out, were specializers on the grip.

He exhibited his own theory of swing by swinging smoothly with every club. When he came to his famous spoon he said, "This is the club I made that shot with at Augusta" (referring to the 'double eagle' when he holed out from 220 yards away). "Not a bad club," he added, grinning. In closing he invited golfers to step up and he would give their swing the "once over." Not once did he monopolize with personal tribute and yet listeners fully realized they were hearing sound information and advice from a great golfer.

Following his three weeks of lectures he will devote time to practice. The former champion has a farm named Valley Ridge at Brookfield Center, Conn., with more than 100 acres of land. Here he enters into intensive training with the same rigor and rules as athletes observe in other strenuous sports. He retires regularly at 9 and is up again at 6 in the morning. He practices every shot and devotes hours to both grip and hands. Golf is not only a highly respectable profession to Gene Sarazen, it is also an ideal and an art. Such characters build golf.

St. Louis Centrals Qualify to Defend

ST. LOUIS, April 22 (AP)—Defeating the Chicago Wonderbolts, 1 to 0, St. Louis Centrals last night won the western professional soccer final and the right to oppose the Pawtucket, R. I., Rangers, eastern finalists, for the national championship.

The lone goal came after 23 minutes of the second half when Bert Patenaude, brilliant center forward, headed a cross from Willie McLean into the Wonderbolt net.

In opposing the Rangers, the Centrals will be defending their national title which they won last year when performing as the Stix. The first game of a two-out-of-three series with the Rangers will be played here Sunday.

The western finals likewise started as a two-out-of-three series but was streched out to five games before the Centrals were able to win out. Each team won one and two were tied before last night.

Faced with the ultimatum that team or the other won, both kept up continued offensive drives throughout the game. Sensational work by the backs and goalies staved off all scoring thrusts, until Patenaude, formerly of Philadelphia, dashed in to register his tally.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	11	1	.917
Los Angeles	11	4	.733
San Francisco	8	5	.615
Hollywood	8	5	.615
Sacramento	6	9	.400
Seattle	4	9	.308
Portland	4	9	.308
Missions	2	12	.143

Results April 20

Hollywood 9, Los Angeles 2.
Oakland 7, Seattle 4.
Portland 7, Missions 5.
San Francisco 3, Sacramento 2.

Results April 21

Portland 9, Missions 5.
Oakland 19, Seattle 9.
Oakland 9, Seattle 5.
San Francisco 7, Sacramento 6.
San Francisco 4, Sacramento 0.
Hollywood 5, Los Angeles 4.
Los Angeles 8, Hollywood 3.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	5	0	1.000
Birmingham	4	1	.800
Chattanooga	4	1	.800
Atlanta	4	2	.667
Knoxville	2	4	.333
Nashville	1	4	.200
New Orleans	1	4	.200
Little Rock	0	5	.000

Results April 20

Atlanta 8, Knoxville 1.
Birmingham 7, New Orleans 2.
Memphis 9, Little Rock 2.
Chattanooga 15, Nashville 8.

Results April 21

New Orleans 8, Birmingham 7.
Chattanooga 3, Nashville 1.
Atlanta 3, Knoxville 2.
Memphis 13, Little Rock 6.
Memphis 9, Little Rock 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	4	1	.800
Cleveland	2	1	.667
Chicago	3	2	.600
Washington	2	2	.500
New York	3	3	.500
Detroit	2	3	.400
St. Louis	1	2	.333
Philadelphia	1	4	.200

Results April 20

Boston 4, Washington 0.
New York 3, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 4.
Cleveland 2, Detroit 1 (14 innings).

Results April 21

New York 4, Philadelphia 3.
Detroit 3, Cleveland 2 (13 innings).
Chicago 6, St. Louis 5.
Other game postponed.

College Soccer Result

Boston Corinthians 2, Harvard 1.

Wray Building Heavy Varsity Crew at Ithaca

Big Red Boatload Likely to Cause Trouble for All Opposition

ITHACA, N. Y., April 22 (AP)—Coach Jim Wray has put together one of the biggest, heaviest varsity crews in Cornell history this spring, a boatload that may cause plenty of trouble for all opposition before the season ends at Poughkeepsie.

From last year's varsity, Wray has lost the stroke oar, Burt Payne, Capt. Fritz Garber, Hooper and McLeod, and he has been forced to get along so far without the services of William H. Foote of Niles, Wis., Foote, who rowed No. 2 in last year's varsity, has not regained form after an intensive season as basketball captain.

But despite these losses, Wray's tentative boating, consisting of four sophomores and four veterans, has looked impressive in the few workouts the Ithacans have been able to sandwich in between late winter storms.

The varsity, stroked by last year's freshman No. 6, William A. Drisler, of Bronxville, N. Y., averages 186 pounds. Drisler's sophomore companions include Robert W. O'Neill, a six-foot-four-inch 200-pounder from Syracuse, at No. 5; Elbert O. Sowerwine Jr., Westfield, N. Y., bow, and Robert H. Menges, Pittsburgh, whose 175 pounds makes him the lightest man in the boat, No. 2.

Rounding out the first-string boatload is Capt. Thomas C. Borland, of Oil City, Penna., No. 3; Herbert A. Hopper, of Ithaca, six-foot-four-inch 195-pounder, at No. 8; Arthur T. Williams, of Highland, N. Y., No. 4, and Cornelius C. Du Mond Jr., of Ulster Park, N. Y., No. 7. Of these only Hopper and Borland rowed on the Cornell Varsity at last year's Poughkeepsie regatta.

Wray has yet to choose his coxswain from among the three leading candidates, John Ward, of Hollis, N. Y., Allen Davison, of Pittsburgh, and William Brennan, of Fishkill, N. Y.

Wray has been trying shifting junior varsity combinations stroked by Frederick D. Hart of Springfield Gardens, N. Y., who rowed No. 7 on the Jayvees last year, and Irving A. Jenkins of New York, who paced the freshman eight. The freshman eight, coached by Wray's son, Clarke, is unusually light, averaging only 171 younds.

After opening the season against Navy at Annapolis this week, Cornell will row Harvard, Syracuse and M. I. T. at Cambridge May 4; Yale and Princeton in the Carnegie Cup regatta at Ithaca May 18; and wind up in the Poughkeepsie regatta June 18.

Thorpe Seeks Prizes He Won at Stockholm

LOS ANGELES, April 22 (AP)—The "greatest athlete of all time," Jim Thorpe, one-time Carlisle star, wants the trophies he won when as an Indian youth of 24 years he won the decathlon and pentathlon at the Olympic Games in Stockholm, Sweden.

When Thorpe stood before King Gustav V with the plaudits of the crowd in his ears, he was presented two trophies—bronze bust of the king and a replica of a Viking ship inlaid with gold and precious stones.

But Thorpe, unwise in the technical ways of the white man, saw the two trophies taken from him in 1913 on the Amateur Athletic Union charge he had been a professional before the Olympic Games. The trophies, so Thorpe said today, were returned to Sweden where they have remained unclaimed in the palace of the King.

Thorpe yesterday called on P. N. Engblom, Vice-Consul of Sweden at Los Angeles, and asked what steps he should take to get the trophies.

A few years ago Thorpe was discovered digging ditches in Los Angeles. Since then friends have found work for him as referee in athletic contests and at film studios.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	3	1	.750
Toronto	3	1	.750
Newark	3	2	.600
Montreal	3	2	.600
Baltimore	3	3	.500
Rochester	2	4	.333
Syracuse	1	3	.250
Albany	1	3	.250

Results April 20

Rochester 4, Newark 2.
Toronto 15, Syracuse 6.
Albany 13, Buffalo 4.
Montreal 7, Baltimore 4.

Results April 21

Buffalo 10, Syracuse 5.
Toronto 7, Albany 2.
Newark 4, Montreal 3.
Baltimore 4, Rochester 1.
Baltimore 4, Rochester 1.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	5	1	.833
St. Paul	4	2	.667
Indianapolis	4	2	.667
Minneapolis	4	2	.667
Milwaukee	3	2	.600
Louisville	3	4	.429
Toledo	1	6	.143
Kansas City	0	5	.000

Results April 20

Columbus 8, Louisville 7.
Milwaukee 4, St. Paul 1.
Toledo 7, Indianapolis 4.
Minneapolis 3, Kansas City 0.

Results April 21

St. Paul 14, Milwaukee 6.
Minneapolis 5, Kansas City 3.
Columbus 6, Louisville 5.
Columbus 6, Louisville 2.
Indianapolis 7, Toledo 3.
Indianapolis 7, Toledo 2.

Sarazen Made Honorary Member

WATERBURY, Conn., April 22 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, recent winner of the Augusta (Ga.) masters' golf tournament, came over from his farm at Brookfield yesterday and shot the Country Club of Waterbury course in 71, two over par, as he teamed with James MacGregor, local pro, to defeat Charlie Clare, New England champion, and Bobby Grant of Wethersfield, 3 and 2, in a match which featured the opening of the course for the season. Sarazen was given an honorary membership in the club, the only one ever granted since the honor was bestowed on former President William Howard Taft, and announced that in the future he would represent Waterbury in tournament competition.

Allison Captures Three North-South Lawn Tennis Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 22—Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin (Texas) tennis star, met with complete success on Saturday when he won three titles in the seventeenth annual North and South tennis championship tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club.

First, Allison won the men's singles final, defeating J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. Then he paired with Hall to win the men's doubles crown from the Canadian team of Marcel Rainville and M. Laird Watt, both of Montreal, 6—2, 6—1, 4—6, 8—6.

Allison later returned to the court with Mrs. Frederick McBride of Short Hills, N. J., the North and South women's singles champion, and added the mixed doubles championship to his list. Allison and Mrs. McBride met and defeated a youthful team in the final, Eleanor Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., and Hal Surface of Kansas City, 7—5, 7—5.

Allison played brilliantly through most of the 89 games (nine sets), faltering only when near exhaustion in the mixed doubles final. In singles he never gave the veteran Hall a chance. Later Hall showed to better advantage when playing in partnership with Allison. They worked well together against the Canadian stars, who showed flashes of brilliant tennis all through the match.

Thirty-Two Major Letters Awarded

Thirty-two undergraduates at Harvard University have been awarded the major "H" and eight other undergraduates have been given the major "H" in minor colors for having participated in winter sports this year. In addition to this a large number of minor letters were awarded members of those teams, with major and minor numerals going to members of the freshman class who were members of the various first-year teams.

Of the 32 awarded major letters, five were special awards given because the receivers brought intercollegiate championship titles to Harvard. They were William A. Smith '36, 165-pound eastern intercollegiate boxing champion; Richard Ford '36, Edward E. Langenau '35, and Webster F. Williams Jr. '35, winners of the intercollegiate team épée fencing championship and Germain G. Glidden '36, winner of the intercollegiate squash racquets title.

Twenty-two of the other major letters went to members of the varsity hockey team and the remaining five went to members of the varsity track team. These awards follow:

Major H

Varsity Hockey—Thornton Brown '36; Samuel R. Callaway '36; John M. Callaway '37; Louis B. Carr '37; Richard M. Claflin '38; Alfred S. Dewey '36; Richard A. Dow '38; Arthur P. Duffey Jr. '36; Leo A. Ecker '37; Ashton Emerson '36; Benjamin H. Hallowell '36; Dunbar Holmes '38; Michael S. Hovemanian '36; William A. Lincoln '35; Capt.-elect Frederick R. Moseley Jr. '36; William C. Quinby Jr. '36; Franklin A. Reece Jr. '35; James A. Roberts '36; Robert H. Waldinger '36; Capt. William P. Watts '35; Manager Howard F. Gillette Jr. '35.

Varsity Track—Milton G. Green '36; Robert S. Playfair '36; Capt. John P. Sebas '35; Francis Schumann '35 and John D. Woodberry '35.

Major H in Minor Colors

Varsity Basketball—Capt. Richard C. Boys '35; Richard G. Fletcher Jr. '35.

Varsity Polo—Capt. Thomas J. Davis Jr. '35.

Varsity Squash Racquets—Capt. Stanley G. Haskins.

Varsity Swimming—Capt. Roy S. Wallace Jr. '35.

Varsity Wrestling—Capt. Richard W. Emory '35.

Varsity Fencing—Edward E. Langenau '35 and Capt. Webster F. Williams Jr. '35.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

April 22, 1910

THE Philadelphia team continued its victory spurt in the National League by defeating Boston, 3 to 0. Moore and Humphries did the pitching for the winners, limiting the losers to a single hit. New York took second place in the American League, behind Detroit, by beating Washington, 3 to 1. Quinn outpitched Walter Johnson, who allowed only seven hits but who was unsteady in the pinches.

Four Champions To Meet in Final For U. S. Foils Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 22—Four intercollegiate champions, two of them also holders of national titles, will fight out the United States foils fencing championship on Wednesday evening at New York Athletic Club, as the result of the semifinal round contested yesterday at the same place. Hugh Alessandroni, present title holder, who won the college title when a student at Columbia; Joseph L. Levis, national winner in 1932 and 1933, who took the intercollegiates while at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; John G. Hurd, Harvard University, winner in 1934, and Hugo M. Castello, New York University, recent winner, are the four finalists.

Alessandroni came through the two rounds contested yesterday, without losing a bout, representing The Fencers Club of New York, but Levis, now representing Boston Athletic Association, lost to Hurd in their final bout in the second round, 5—4. The other two just qualified on a touch basis, and Hurd, now Harvard Fencers Club, had to fenceoff for his place with Nikolas Muray, also of The Fencers Club, as they were tied on both bouts and touches. A count of touches gave Castello the place on the other strip, over Henry B. Wesselman, also a former Harvard University star, on the basis of a single touch made against him, 20 to 21, each winning three bouts.

Twenty candidates appeared, representing Los Angeles, Pasadena, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Boston, New Haven, and Philadelphia, as well as the local foilsmen who qualified recently in connection with the metropolitan championships. They were divided into four strips of five, with three survivors; with these in turn divided into two strips of six, with the survivors, two from each, entering the finals.

Levis, Hurd, Muray, William T. Pecora 2d, The Fencers' Club, qualifying from New Jersey; Arthur J. Fregosi, New York Athletic Club, and Philip Wels, University of Buffalo, qualifying from Cleveland, were listed on the first strip, while Alessandroni, Castello, Wesselman, Warren C. Dow, Commonwealth Club, New Jersey; Nathaniel Lubell, College of the City of New York, and Frank Ingoglia, New York Athletic Club, were on the second.

On the first, Levis, Hurd and Muray each won four bouts, with 13 touches against the first and 17 against and 21 for the last pair. Hurd won the place at 5—4. On the second, Alessandroni won all five, with Castello winning three and touched 20 times. In the final bout Wesselman encountered Dow, and had either won by a score of 5—1, he would have qualified over the intercollegiate star. But the bout was even to three all, disqualifying both, and then Wesselman won the next two touches for the bout just too late.

Sporting Around the Hub

JOE CRONIN'S Red Sox open their 1935 home season tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park, and the New York Yankees will be here to oppose them. The usual march to the flagpole will be made, and it is expected that Gov. James M. Curley will throw out the first ball. With a fair "break" in the weather, there should be a near-capacity crowd out at Fenway. The Red Sox played baseball in the pennant class during the first week of the season, which was last week, and apparently Cronin has a hustling club this year. Boston fans are hungry for a pennant, and there is a strong possibility that Cronin and company will bring one to them this season.

The Red Sox were scheduled to play an exhibition game with Holy Cross today at Worcester, but when yesterday's Sox-Washington game was postponed because of rain, it was necessary for the Boston club to remain in the capital city today and throw out the college game. It is possible that the Sox will meet the collegians later in the season.

Golfer Clarence W. MacNeill of the Monitor composing room staff was beaming with joy today. He had made his first hole-in-one. MacNeill, a left-hander who talks golf all winter and plays at every opportunity during the Bay State season, surprised himself and his partner, Ernest Hunt, also of the Monitor composing room, by scoring an ace at the 135-yard fifth hole at the Trapelo Golf Club, Waltham, over the week end. MacNeill used a No. 6 iron. Both golfers are members of the Newspapermen's Golf Association.

Greater Boston's sixth intercollegiate track and field event will be held in the Harvard Stadium Friday and Saturday of this week. Trials in all events, and the finals in the freshman field events, will be held Friday, with the remaining finals to be contested on Saturday. Four colleges (204 athletes) have entered the varsity meet. Harvard will be represented by 87, Boston College by 44, Massachusetts Technology by 40, and Northeastern by 43. Six freshman teams have been entered with a total of 187 athletes. Harvard has the largest number entered with 60 representatives; M. I. T. entered 33, Boston University 23, Boston College 19, Northeastern 18 and Tufts 14.

Princeton, Massachusetts Technology and Harvard crews will race on the Charles River Saturday for the Compton Cup. There will be varsity, junior varsity and freshman races over the new course in the Charles River Basin.

Harvard and Princeton will meet on the baseball diamond again this coming Saturday at Soldiers Field. The Mitchell-coached Crimson nine scored a victory over the Princeton team at Princeton last Friday and hope for another next week end. Harvard will play Boston University at Nickerson Field, Riverside, on Wednesday.

Nite Owl Canoe Club of West Roxbury captured the Governor James M. Curley Point Trophy in the New England Canoe Racing Association regatta at the Guides Meet in the Boston Garden. Nite Owl outclassed six other clubs with a total of 22 points. Samoset C. C. was second with 16; then Winchester B. C. with 13; Breeds C. C. 10; Omicron Delta C. A. 2; Dedham C. C. 1 and Riverside C. C. 0.

Spring team matches in the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts series get under way today. Northern faces Midland, Middlesex plays Central and Southern meets The Country Club. Marriages and transfers have sent several strong players into new districts. The former Dorothy Hunter is this year playing from Brae Burn and will therefore represent the Midland District. She is now Mrs. Bradford Whittemore. Mrs. William Austin, the former Dorothy Richards, will represent Southern District this season. Two or three top-notch players are to be found on all six teams in the first division which promises a close battle for honors. A team called Eastern won the title last year.

Harvard's swimming coach, Harold Ulen, will be a speaker at the get-together of the Boston Swimming Association at the Hotel Lenox tomorrow night. Ulen's talk will be illustrated with movies of the recent National Collegiate A. A. meet in the Harvard pool. The program starts at 8.

College Golf Results

Colgate 5, Manhattan 1.
Indiana 14½, Indiana State 3½.
Michigan 32½, Michigan State 3½.
North Carolina 17½, B. C. ½.
Notre Dame 11½, Purdue 6½.
Princeton 9, Lafayette 0.
Yale 6, Amherst 0.

College Lacrosse Results

Harvard 7, Dartmouth 4.
Hobart 11, Union 4.
Lafayette 6, Montclair A. C. 4.
Princeton 11, Penn. 4.
Rutgers 10, Swarthmore 4.
Stevens Tech 15, C. C. N. Y. 10
St. John's 6, Maryland 5.
West Point 16, Syracuse 3.
Yale 20, Brown 9.

College Tennis Results

Annapolis 8, Temple 1.
Cornell 7, Columbia 2.
Earlham 7, Xavier 0.
Muhlenberg 7, Haverford 2.
N. Y. U. 8, St. John's 1.
Seventh Regiment 5, Yale 4.
Swarthmore 9, Lafayette 0.

College Rugby Results

Harvard 11, L. I. U. 5.
New York R. C. 18, Princeton 3.
Yale 31, French R. C. 7.

Annapolis And Yale Crews Are Very Promising

Initial Races Indicate That They Will Be Best in the East

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—The rowing season barely is getting under way, but already a strong suspicion has developed that both Yale and Navy will take a lot of beating before the eastern sprint title is settled satisfactorily.

Both uncovered smooth, powerful varsity boatloads in their seasonal débuts Saturday as the Elis swept their regatta with Massachusetts Tech on Lake Quinsigamond at Worcester, Mass., and Navy cleaned up a three-race program with Columbia on the Harlem.

Ed Leader's first-string Yale boat broke the Worcester course record in covering the Henley distance of a mile and five sixteenths in 6m. 43 4-5s. M. I. T., with Guy Haines, son of Coach Bill Haines, setting the beat, made a fine showing, but never really had a chance against the Elis. Jim Castle, six-footer from Honolulu, turned in a perfect job at stroke for Yale which carried over its undefeated record of 1934 into the new season.

At New York, Capt. Al Hood paced Navy's rugged varsity to an easy five-length victory over a green Columbia eight. The tars were clocked in 6m. 42 3-5s. for the mile and a half.

Yale's junior varsity and freshman crews whipped M. I. T. rivals by 3½ and 3 lengths, respectively, in the secondary races at Worcester while Navy's junior varsity conquered Columbia by 2½ lengths and the tars' plebes pulled out a sensational triumph over Columbia's freshmen by a margin of three feet.

An informal brush at Cambridge saw Harvard's junior varsity defeat the Manhattan College varsity by 3 lengths in 7m. 10s. over the Henley distance.

In the Far West, California, nosed out by Washington's Huskies in its opening race, came back to win easily from the University of California at Los Angeles. The Golden Bears rowed the 2000 meters in 6m. 56s., and won by two lengths.

This week, Princeton, victorious over the Penn A. C. on April 14, will travel to cambridge to row Harvard and M. I. T. in the Compton Cup Race, while Cornell opens its season against Navy at Annapolis.

Arsenal Is Almost Sure of Winning

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—Arsenal, great London soccer team, is almost certain of winning the championship of the English League for the third straight time.

The Gunners defeated Huddersfield Town at Highbury 1 to 0 Saturday in the second game of the heavy Easter holiday program facing all English clubs. While Arsenal were victorious Sunderland, the challengers, were held to a 2-to-2 draw by Birmingham, fighting to avoid relegation to the second division.

Manchester City appears to have slipped out of the contention, the Maine Road squad again going down to defeat at home. Preston North End defeated the City 2 o 1.

Over the Net

EVADING all attempts to pin him down to a direct answer concerning his plans for professional tennis in 1936, and shifting the conversation with reporters into other channels, Frederick J. Perry, England's No. 1 tennis star, sailed from New York last week in the Cunard-White Star liner Berengaria. Perry told interviewers: "This is Jubilee Year in England and I shall do what I can to win the Davis Cup for King George and England for another year." Perry plans to defend his title at Bournemouth in the British hard courts championship starting there April 29.

Mixed doubles will be reincluded in the 1935 British junior tennis championships, subject to the scratching of players who reach the last eight of the singles.

The official ranking lists in Belgium, based on play during the 1934 season, are headed by Andre Lacroix and Mlle. N. Adamson, respectively.

College Baseball Results

Clark 7, Amherst 5.
Colgate 20, Oswego Tea. 5.
Columbia 10, Harvard 7.
Dartmouth 11, Cornell 2.
Delaware 11, Lehigh 8.
Dickinson 11, Swarthmore 2.
Fordham 1, Temple 0.
Holy Cross 10, Brown 8
Illinois 10, Wisconsin 3.
Indiana 7, Purdue 1.
Iowa 4, Bradley 1.
Iowa S. T. 8, Nebraska 7.
L. I. U. 10, Hampden-Sydney 5.
Lowell T. S. 13, Coast Guard 1.
Maine 5, Colby 1.
Michigan 8, Ohio State 0.
Michigan State 8, Northwestern 7.
Minnesota 8, River Falls T. 0.
Notre Dame 12, Chicago 6.
Ohio 9, West Virginia 0.
Pennsylvania 4, Yale 3.
Providence 10, Villanova 3.
Rutgers 8, C. C. N. Y. 7.
Seth Low 8, St. Francis 6.
Springfield 10, Vermont 7.
Union 4, Stevens 3.
Washington C. 6, Penn State 5.
Wesleyan 5, Conn. State 2.
West Point 9, Haverford 6.
Williams 3, Mass. State 1.
William and Mary 9, Annapolis 8.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	4	2	.667
Cincinnati	4	2	.667
St. Louis	3	2	.600
Philadelphia	3	3	.500
Chicago	2	3	.400
Boston	2	3	.400
New York	1	2	.333
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333

Results April 20

Boston 7, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 6, Cincinnati 3 (10 innings).
New York 6, Philadelphia 4 (11 innings).

Results April 21

Brooklyn 8, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 8, Chicago 4 (12 innings).
St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 1.
Philadelphia 4, New York 4 (10 innings).

California Beats Stanford

BERKELEY, Calif., April 22—The University of California Bears revived the track and field glories of a dozen years ago with a smashing victory, 77⅓ to 53⅔, Saturday, over Stanford's Indians, 1934 collegiate champions, as 15,000 fans cheered.

Picard Tops Pros For Winter Play Based on Figures

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Tall and willowy Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., is the leading professional golf shotmaker and money-winner in the country.

Picard played 45 medal rounds during the winter barnstorming tour with an average of 71.6 strokes per round—good for aggregate winnings of $5560 or $123.50 for each 18 holes.

His scoring average, aided considerably by successive rounds of 65, 67 and 68 in the Atlanta and Augusta tournament, enabled him to nose out Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., who compiled an average of 71.7 for 27 rounds. Runyan's earnings of $2631 were slightly less than one third of what he pulled in last year.

Although he did not play enough to qualify for the main ranking, the veteran MacDonald Smith of Nashville, Tenn., struck an average of 71.3 for 10 rounds. Tommy Armour of Chicago did 73.8 in 12 rounds. Here are the scoring averages of the leading active players:

	Rounds	Strokes	Average
Henry Picard	45	3223	71.6
Paul Runyan	27	1936	71.7
Johnny Revolta	46	3319	72.1
Harry Cooper	41	2968	72.4
Gene Sarazen	26	1884	72.5
Ky Laffoon	45	3261	72.5
Ray Mangrum	31	2250	72.6
Victor Ghezzi	37	2692	72.7
Horton Smith	45	3275	72.8
Harold McSpaden	38	2767	72.8
Jimmy Hines	38	2767	72.8
Clarence Clark	40	2917	72.9
Walter Hagen	40	2922	73.1
Craig Wood	30	2195	73.2
Denny Shute	38	2782	73.2

College Track Results

Amherst 72, Haverford 46 1-6, Swarthmore 35 5-6.
Annapolis 70 2-3s, William & Mary 55 1-3.
Johns Hopkins 84½, Dickinson 41½.
North Carolina 95½, Virginia 30 5-6.
Notre Dame 91, Purdue 39.
Pittsburgh 95¼, Temple 39¾.
R. I. State 96 2-5, Brown 38 3-5.
Rutgers 81½, Lafayette 44½.
So. Calif. 104¼, U. C. L. A. 26 5-6.
Wesleyan 102½, Boston 32½.
Wisconsin 76 1-6s, Marquette 54 5-6.

Fagioli Wins Auto Race

MONTE CARLO, April 22 (AP)—Luigi Fagioli of Italy today won the grand prize of Monaco 200-mile international auto race in the record time of 3h. 23m. 49.8s., Dreyfus was second and Brivio third.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C.—Few subleases, furnished, unfurnished, beautiful garden development; tenants carefully selected; Hudson View Gardens, Pinehurst Realty Corp., W. 183rd St. and Pinehurst. Tel. Wa. 3-7360.

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LADY desires another lady to share 2-room apartment or 8-room house. Address R. B. S., 1802 Kearny Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

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NEW 10-room Cape Cod house and garage for sale or rent, furnished, 300 feet from bathing beach. Box 253, Dennisport, Mass.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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PROFESSIONAL woman planning to develop an exclusive home bakery in her attractive home on Cape Cod, wishes to communicate with someone interested to work with her; salary or satisfactory arrangement will be made. N-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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GRADUATE nurse, stenographer, desires post as companion; free to travel; drives car well; Christian Scientist preferred. M. Doris Mowat, 71 Glenridge Ave., St. Catherine, Ont.

TORONTO, ONT.—Woman, experienced as cashier and bookkeeper will accept general office work of any kind. Mrs. Grace Dorais, 158 Oak St.

TORONTO, ONT.—Qualified woman with training desires position as demonstrator of food products. E. WILSON, Randolph 1718.

YOUNG LADY wishes position of trust as business or social secretary, and offers highest references of character and business ability. Box N-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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General Classified

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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United States

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Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

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CONCORD

(Continued)

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Children's Coats, Sizes 8 to 14
Sport and Dressy Models
$7.95 $8.98 $12.50
The Grandest Coats for Tiny Girls
Distinctive Styles, One to Three, Two to Six Years
$2.98 to $9.98
JAMES W. HILL CO.

MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
804-832 Canal St. Phone 1373

Still's Nurseries
Landscaping and Designing
Latest and Best Varieties
Hardy Perennials
Rock Gardens a Specialty
Evergreen Shrubs
Nursery and Greenhouse
192 MAMMOUTH ROAD Tel. 3030

For quick heat and economy use
Manchester's Own Fuel
Manchester Coke
MANCHESTER GAS CO. Phone 1216

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
265 S. MAMMOTH ROAD
Phone 3294

Give the housewife a real vacation, a rest from kitchen drudgery . . . make her life more pleasant with an
ELECTRIC RANGE
Learn about the amazing advantages of Electric Cookery.
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Works Like Magic!
ZOTOS, $10.00
JAMAL, $6.50
The Machine-less Permanent Waves
No machine, No electricity
Also Eugene and Nestle Permanents
THE BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
66 HANOVER STREET

Let our expert workmen help you keep your car in proper running order.
Oiling and Greasing all makes of cars our specialty.
BROWN'S GARAGE
39 NORTH ADAMS STREET

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

Geo. E. Pearson Co.
Dependable Jewelers
Jewelry, Watches, Silver
The latest styles in Quality Merchandise.
We pay cash for OLD GOLD
936 ELM STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

Spring Styles in Furniture
New Arrivals from the Nation's Leading Makers
Variety of Fine Woods
Complete Style Assortment
A. A. Mooney
Franklin and West Central Streets
Open Thurs. and Sat. Eves. until 9 o'clock.

For Buying—Building
Repairing or
Re-Financing Homes
Up to 50% of Bank's Valuation
SHARES ON SALE
Save the CO-OPERATIVE WAY
Manchester Building and Loan Association
993 ELM STREET

ALMA'S TEA ROOM
Home Cooked Foods
Excellent Service
Moderate Prices
Daniel Webster Highway
North of Manchester

NASHUA

Priscilla Candy Shop
Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches
153 MAIN STREET

PORTSMOUTH

IT IS TIME TO
PAINT and PAPER
Full Line of
Wallpaper and Paints
at
PORTSMOUTH PAINT SHOP
25 LADD STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
337 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
266 THAMES ST. and 36 WASHINGTON SQ.

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870

GOOD-WILL, INC.
Cleansers and Dyers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

PROVIDENCE

JORDAN'S
254 WESTMINSTER ST.
2 Floors Entirely Devoted to
MILLINERY
98c to $5

Let Us Freshen Your Drapes
at
Mayfair Laundries, Inc.
60 Fox Point Blvd. 271 Plain St.
FURS STORED
Launderers—Cleaners—Dyers

Laura M. MacFarlane
BEAUTY SALON
Facials, Haircuts, Permanent, etc.
Room 382, Woolworth Building
Westminster and Dorrance Streets
Telephone Gaspee 5466

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 382 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
LYNCHBURG, VA.

[illegible]
New Spring Arrivals in House Furnishings and Wearing Apparel
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Now That Your Clothing Needs Are Supplied
How About Your Home?
NACHMAN
Is Prepared to Completely Redecorate It

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

NORFOLK

WRIGHT COAL & WOOD CO.
Dustless Coal 1022 40th St.
Phone 22661

Peerless
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
522 13th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICK for Women
$5.00 $6.00
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

Foot Saver SHOES
"FIT THE FOOT IN MOTION"
PROPST-CHILDRESS SHOE CO.
INCORPORATED

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The Anderson Newcomb Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
328 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1309 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 28th Street

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 3866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Phone M 4544 Estimates Given
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
City Hall Corner
TELEPHONE M 3377

Johnston's Ladies' Wear Ltd.
324 EIGHTH AVENUE WEST
CALGARY, ALBERTA
We specialize in quality and service at moderate prices

HENRY BIRKS & SONS Ltd.
314 Eighth Ave. W., CALGARY
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
China—Novelties—Leather
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

ALBERTA

CALGARY

(Continued)

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

The "BLUE ROOM"
at
KOLB'S RESTAURANT
Lunch 25c to 40c Dinner 50c
Afternoon Tea 25c
207 8TH AVENUE WEST

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 3 to 5 daily, except Saturday, 102 Commercial Bldg.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Hudson's Bay Company.
New things to wear for Spring have arrived at the Store and we can supply you with everything that you need. We invite you to visit our Clothing Departments and see the values for yourself.

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Arctic Fur Co.
STORAGE
REPAIRING—REMODELING
Mr. R. Shore, formerly Northern Alberta Furriers, is now associated with us.
10613 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
10307 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON, CANADA

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices

Corona Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor
Modern Methods Throughout
Service and Courteous Treatment
CORONA HOTEL Phone 26811

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

REMODELLING A SPECIALTY
Elite Hat Shop
2864 Granville Street
C. MORAN

RICHARDSON-JARMAN LTD.
High Class
Men's Furnishings
The Home of
Fashion Craft Clothes
633 GRANVILLE STREET

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

STAR LAUNDRY
In addition to all types of laundry work we offer a special feature
TINTING TABLE LINEN
at a low cost
Something New in Western Canada
Phone Sey. 1454 1118 Richards Street

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
Percy C. Houlden, F. R. H. S.
1013 ROBSON ST. PHONE DOUGLAS 901

Cob & Manning
574 GRANVILLE STREET
High-Class Jewellers and Diamond Importers

CANDY SHOP
[illegible]
914 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

(Continued)

THE VINEYARD
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Stores Where Quality Leads
1054 Robson Street Trin 3040
2943 Granville Bay 6343
2880 West 4th Bay 947
3708 West 10th at Alma Bay 363
880 Granville Street

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING AND STATIONERY...
MITCHELL-FOLEY LTD.
522 WEST HASTINGS ST.
OPPOSITE SPENCER'S LTD.

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF
NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

SEE THE NEWEST CLOTHES
Spring Parade at Madame Runge's
2566 GRANVILLE ST. VANCOUVER, B.C.

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELLERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts., Vancouver

THE VINEYARD
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Stores Where Quality Leads
2943 GRANVILLE BAY 6343
1054 ROBSON STREET TRIN 3040
3708 WEST 10TH AT ALMA BAY 363
880 GRANVILLE STREET

R. C. Purdy
VANCOUVER B.C.
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries
675 GRANVILLE—2843 GRANVILLE

VICTORIA

"Footwear Centre"
Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children.
Formal Outing and Sports Styles
WM. CATHCART CO., Ltd.
1208 (Woolworth Block) DOUGLAS ST
GARDEN 6111

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers · Stationers · Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

GEORGE STRAITH Ltd.
1117 DOUGLAS STREET
The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

Mac Meighen
CORSET SPECIALIST
Featuring New Lady Mac Valuesette Line
Special — $5.00
Dainty Dimity, Organza, Satin Neckwear, New Blouses
718 YATES STREET PHONE E 6214

THE HARPER METHOD
Scientific Beauty Culture
1207 DOUGLAS Ph. E. 4926

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PLUME SHOP
Specializes in
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SPORTSWEAR
Also carrying a complete and exclusive line of Frocks, Coats and Millinery.
747 YATES STREET Empire 5621

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery
Little & Taylor
EXPERT WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS
1209 Douglas Street Victoria, B. C.
Telephone Garden 5812

Mallek's
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET P. 1623

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE
A Coal & Service Worth Crowing About

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Victoria
Pure Food Stores
We Solicit Your Grocery Orders

Buy your piano from a firm whose business is pianos.
WILLIS PIANOS, Ltd.
Tuning and Repairing. W. H. Horne
720 FORT STREET Phone G 2513
Head Office and Factory—Montreal, Quebec

PAINT SUPPLY CO., LTD.
Painters', Decorators' and Artists' Supplies
719 YATES ST. - VICTORIA, B. C.

GOOD CLOTHES *for* MEN *and* BOYS
Specialists in Jaeger Wear, Burberry Coats, Viyella Flannel and other British woollens since 1862. Sports Wear for Ladies.
W. & J. WILSON
1217 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA

(Continued)

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

Agents
JAMES CANADIAN SEEDS
Phone G 5614
A. J. Woodward & Sons Ltd.
Florists
Established 1892
VICTORIA, B. C.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

Mary Carter says . . .
Just phone her and she will be glad to do your shopping! She knows her "merchandise" and promises to get just what you want. If you're busy, or do not feel like coming downtown, let her save you the trouble.
Phone Local 219
Mezzanine Floor

RED & WHITE CHAIN STORES
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated cooperatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office
WINNIPEG, CANADA

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA TO EEE, SIZE 1 TO 13
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Ramsay's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON

SPEIRS-PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 Elgin Avenue
WINNIPEG

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Robinson's
Hamilton's Fashion Centre

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

THOMAS LEES
Jewelers Since 1861
17-19 KING STREET WEST
HAMILTON

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

Cairncross' the Chemists
As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
*SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
*216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
580 Hamilton Road *816 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road
CAIRNCROSS OPTICAL CO.
BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise.
Metcalf 33 426 CLARENCE STREET

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
30 employees. Modern equipment. 3 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1860

FEARNLEY'S "ONE CALL" MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
879 WATERLOO ST. AT GROSVENOR
MET. 5404-5405 WE DELIVER

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver daily. Special phone orders executed.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. Met. 2795-W, Met. 2795-J

SEE NEXT PAGE